

ARMY



NAVY

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REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER  
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WHOLE NUMBER 848.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

{ SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.**"PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.**

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Turkish Government and used by its Troops, with great effect, during the  
late war.

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WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders' position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

Captain KOUROPATKINE, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states: "At 2,000 yards from the Turkish position, Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides."

General ZEDDELER, of the Russian Guard, states: "The Russians began to suffer loss at 3,000 paces from the defenders' position," "at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed, the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line."

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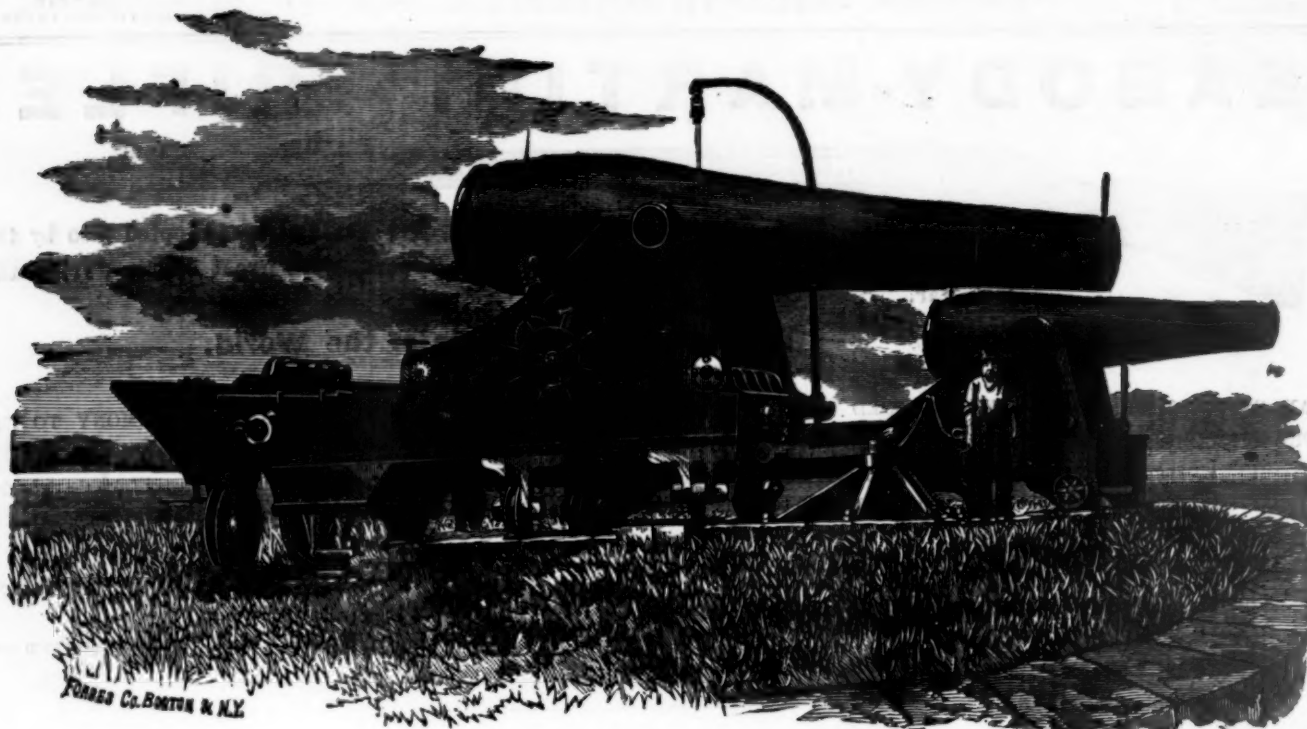
# THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1827,

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The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Béné states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre, inches.	Weight of gun, tons.	Length of bore, inches.	Charge of powder, pounds.	Weight of shot, pounds.	Muzzle velocity, feet.	Pressure per inch of bore, pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, foot-ton.	1,000 yards, foot-ton.	2,000 yards, foot-ton.	3,000 yards, foot-ton.	4,000 yards, foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	169.5	110	700	1800	32,964	217.7	184	187.5	138.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.107	130	864	1829	30,106	215.6	180	184.6	130.9	118.3
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300.9	171.4	147.9	120.2	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	237	110	700	1403	31,750	248.4	206.6	173.3	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	47,040	164.3	123.9	109.7	88.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1438	.....	167.9	122.7	107.5	88.6	74.8
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1436.8	39,000	157	126.7	96.6	82.4	69.3
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1437	.....	150	117	96.3	76.9	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,800	168.4	126.6	111.9	96.8	79.9

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*  
George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj.-General.*  
H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, *Adj.-General.*  
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*  
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,  
Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General R. Macleay, *Commissary-General of Subsistence.*  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.  
Hdqs, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rager, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 1st Lieut.  
Robt. Bates, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adj.  
5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:  
Hdqs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lieut. John S. Loun, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Hdqs, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqs,  
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 20th Infantry:  
Hdqs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.,  
A. A. G.

District of the Arizone.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry:  
Hdqs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj. 23d  
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:  
Hdqs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,  
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 23d Infantry  
commanding. Hdqs, Fort McKavett, Tex.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.  
Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:  
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever,  
A. A. G.

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Hdqs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelson, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:  
Hdqs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox:  
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.  
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqs, West Point, N. Y.  
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C. Act. A. A. G.

Major-General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

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Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Infantry, A. A. General.

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—Lt.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., comd'g.

### SUB DEPOT.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Lt.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comd'g.

### RENDEZVOUS.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. Edmund Butler, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. William F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st. Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and  
Sycamore sts. Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. William H. Jordan, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West  
Washington st. Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 9½ Cherry st. 1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st. Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1221 H st. Capt. Henry C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

### GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.  
Superintendent, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Cuvier Grover, Col. 1st Cavalry.

### CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Wade, 10th Cavalry, Executive Officer.

1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant and Treasurer.

1st Lt. Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Ed. P. Vollum, Dep. Surgeon.

### RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 19 W. 4th st. Capt. Michael Conney, 9th Cav.

Buffalo, N. Y., 91 Pearl st. Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 9th Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 87½ Sharp st. 1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 717½ Olive st. 1st Lt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.

N. Y. B'ch off., 125 Maiden Lane. 1st Lt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st. 1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 8th Cav.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The verbal order of the Division  
Comd'r of Oct. 2, 1879, to Brig.-Gen. George Crook to proceed  
to Fort Omaha, Neb., is confirmed (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, M.  
D. M.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Par. 4, S. O. 96, c. a., from  
Hdqs Dept. Platte, granting leave of absence for one month  
to Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate of the Dept.,  
is revoked, and the following substituted: Leave of absence  
for fifteen days is granted Maj. Horace B. Burnham, Judge-  
Advocate of the Dept. (S. O. 102, Nov. 10, D. P.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The Act. Asst. In-  
spector-General of the Dept. of Texas will proceed to inspect  
the posts of Forts McKavett, Concho, Stockton, and Davis,  
Tex. (S. O. 239, Nov. 12, D. T.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Rufus Sax-  
ton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Quartermas-  
ter of the Military Division of the Pacific and of the Dept. of  
California, to date from Oct. 31, relieving Lieut.-Col. Samuel  
B. Holabird, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (G. O. 11, Oct. 31, M. D. P.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., will, on the 15th day of  
November, 1879, relieve 1st Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, 6th Inf.,  
A. D. C., as Depot and Post Q. M. in St. Paul, Minn. Capt.  
Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept., is relieved from temporary  
duty at Fort Snelling, and is assigned to duty in St. Paul,  
Minn., in charge of the construction of Dept. Hdqs on the  
Military Reservation at Fort Snelling (S. O. 126, Nov. 11,  
D. D.)

All draught animals now at Camp Chelan, not absolutely  
necessary for use during the winter, are ordered to Fort Col-  
ville, W. T. Superfluous horses and ponies will be sent to  
Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 153, Oct. 25, D. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead  
will proceed to White River Agency, Colo., and report to Col.  
Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., for temporary duty as Depot Com-  
missary (S. O. 102, Nov. 10, D. P.)

Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., will  
proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on business connected with the  
Sub. Dept. (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, M. D. M.)

Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., is  
authorized to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to com-  
plete his duties as a member of the Board on Illumination,  
etc. (S. O. 127, Nov. 13, M. D. M.)

The order directing Com. Sergt. Randolph Wolfer to report  
to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico is revoked (S. O. 260, Nov.  
17, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. Charles Sutherland is an-  
nounced as Medical Director of the Military Division of the  
Pacific, to date from the 24th instant (G. O. 11, Oct. 31, M.  
D. P.)

1st Lieut. S. Q. Robinson, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. Fort  
Missoula, M. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.)

Capt. P. F. Harvey, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Randall,  
D. T., Nov. 17 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.)

The telegraphic instructions of Oct. 11, directing A. A.  
Surg. Theodore Artaud, now at Jackson Bks, La., to report to  
the C. O., Key West Bks, Fla., for duty at that post, are  
confirmed (S. O. 169, Nov. 11, D. S.)

The C. O. Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., was ordered Oct. 28 to  
send A. A. Surg. George M. Kober to Fort Klamath, Ore.,  
for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 155, Oct. 28, D. C.)

Hosp. Steward E. L. Vincent will proceed to Fort Garland,  
Colo., and report to Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., for duty  
in the field (S. O. 227, Nov. 10, D. M.)

Capt. Carlos Carvalho, Asst. Surg., will report to Colonel  
Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, commanding troops at Raw-  
lins, W. T., for duty with his command (S. O. 102, Nov. 10,  
D. P.)

A. A. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, now in St. Paul, Minn.,  
will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., for duty at that post (S. O.  
128, Nov. 13, D. D.)

Leave of absence for eight days is granted Asst. Surgeon  
Daniel G. Caldwell, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 204, Nov. 15,  
D. E.)

Surg. John M. Cuyler will proceed to Carlisle Bks, Pa., and  
inspect certain public property at that post (S. O. 205, Nov.  
17, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Joseph Martin, appointed from private  
General Service, Nov. 15, 1879, directed to report in person  
to the C. O. Columbus Bks, Ohio, for duty.

Hosp. Steward A. E. Knuffman is relieved from duty at  
Fort Duncan, and to report to post commander post of San  
Antonio, Tex., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward A. E. Farr,  
who, when relieved, will report to the Attending Surgeon at  
Hdqs Dept. Texas, for duty in the dispensary, relieving  
Hosp. Steward Edward Swann (S. O. 239, Nov. 12, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Geo. W. Pape, relieved from duty at Santa  
Maria and ordered back to Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 15, Oct.  
14, Dist. Rio Grande.)

Capt. Frank Meacham, Asst. Surg., Fort Brown, Texas,  
granted leave of absence for one month (S. O. 236, Nov. 8,  
D. T.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Smith, Asst. Surg., granted leave of ab-  
sence for four months from December 1 (S. O. 250, Nov. 15,  
A.-G. O.)

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Baily, Surg., Medical Director of the Dept.  
Columbia, granted leave of absence for one month (S. O. 157,  
Nov. 3, D. C.)

Hosp. Steward Michael Cahill, on duty in the M. D. O.,  
Dept. Arizona, to be honorably discharged the service. Hosp.  
Steward Wm. Egle, now a prisoner at David's Island, N. Y.  
Harbor, to be discharged the service of the United States  
without character. The Comd'g Gen. Dept. Mo. directed to  
grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Wm. Ed-  
wards, now serving in his command (S. O. 257, Nov. 13,  
A.-G. O.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Hills, now in San Antonio, Tex., will re-  
port to 1st Lieut. Maxon, 10th Cav., to accompany a detach-  
ment of recruits. Upon completion of his duties therewith  
he will return to San Antonio (S. O. 237, Nov. 10, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf was ordered, Nov. 12, to proceed to  
San Antonio, Tex., and report to the C. O. Battalion 2d Art.,  
and to accompany this battalion from San Antonio, to Fort  
Brown, Tex. A. A. Surg. T. B. Davis was ordered, Nov. 12,  
to proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and report to the C. O.  
Dist. of the Pecos for assignment (S. O. 239, Nov. 12, D. T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following named officers will pro-  
ceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter  
enumerated, for the months of September and October, 1879:  
Paymaster Rodney Smith, at Benicia Bks and Benicia Arsenal,  
Cal.; Paymaster J. B. M. Potter, at Presidio of San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., and Fort Point, Cal., and Fort Klamath, Ore.;  
Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Fort Point San Jose and Fort  
Bidwell, and Forts Halleck and McDermitt, Nev.; Paymaster

James R. Roche, at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, and Fort  
Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 186, Nov. 1, M. D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Captain Charles Shaler, Chief  
Ord. Officer of the Dept. South, will proceed to Fts. Macon,  
Johnston, and Caswell, North Carolina; Fort Moultrie,  
South Carolina; Fort Pulaski, Georgia; Forts Clinch,  
Marion, Taylor, and Jefferson, Florida, inspecting the  
powder, magazines, and wharves with facilities for receiving  
and shipping heavy ordnance, and to Augusta Arsenal for the  
purpose of consulting the comd'g officer on business con-  
nected with his department (S. O. 173, Nov. 17, D. S.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. William A. Jones is an-  
nounced as engineer officer at Hdqs M. D. Pacific, relieving  
1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey (G. O. 11, Oct. 31, M. D. P.)

In announcing the decease of Capt. A. Nisbet Lee, who  
died suddenly at Louisville, Ky., on Friday morning, Oct. 31,  
1879, Gen. Wright says: "Capt. Lee has served upon sev-  
eral of the most important works entrusted to the Corps of  
Engineers; has been specially commended by his command-  
ing officer on several occasions, and was a gentleman who had  
in a marked degree the affection and regard of those under  
him. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers  
of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30  
days" (G. O. 7, Nov. 3, C. E.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, to take  
effect from the 1st proximo, is granted Chaplain David Wills,  
McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 173, Nov. 17, D. S.)

## THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters  
and A. B. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Camp Howard,  
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.;  
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath,  
Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. John Pitcher will proceed to  
Washington, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O. 154, Oct. 27,  
D. C.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams,  
A. D. C., Depot Q. M., Vancouver Depot, W. T., from Van-  
couver to Portland, Ore., and return, on Oct. 2, 7, 9, 17, and  
23, are confirmed (S. O. 155, Oct. 28, D. C.)

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis will await at San Francisco, Cal.,  
the arrival of recruits now en route from the East. He will  
report to the officer in charge for duty with the detachment,  
which was expected to leave for Portland, Ore., on Nov. 9  
(S. O. 136, Nov. 1, M. D. P.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. W. C. Brown, upon the arrival of 2d  
Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., at Umatilla Agency, Ore., will  
join his company for duty (S. O. 155, Oct. 28, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters  
and C. F. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;  
D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. George L. Tyler, Thomas J.  
Gregg, James G. MacAdams, 2d Lieut. Henry D. Hunting-  
ton, Alfred M. Fuller, members, and 1st Lieut. Daniel C.  
Pearson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Nov. 24 (S. O.  
127, Nov. 11, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters  
and D. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A.  
C. H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; F. E.  
M. Fort McKinney, Wyo.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; L. Fort  
McPherson, Neb.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters  
and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno,  
Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort  
Elliot, Tex.

Retired.—An Army Retiring Board having found Major H.  
C. Bankhead incapacitated for active service, he is by direc-  
tion of the President retired from active service (S. O., Nov.  
12, W. D.)

In Arrest.—1st Lieut. Matthew Leeper, Jr., will proceed  
from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Garland, Colo., and report in  
arrest to Col. R. S. Mackenzie, at that post (S. O. 229, Nov.  
13, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters  
and A. B. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. Camp Sheridan,  
Neb.; E. K. Fort Robinson, Neb.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.;  
G. I. Fort Washakie, W. T.; D. F. White River Agency.

Assignment of Station.—Major Verling K. Hart, having re-  
linquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will  
proceed from Fort Omaha, and report to the C. O. of troops  
at Rawlins, W. T., for duty with the Battalion 5th Cav., now  
thereat (S. O. 101, Nov. 8, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters  
and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp  
Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache,  
A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G.  
Camp Thomas, A. T.

To Join.—1st Lieut. Henry P. Kingsbury will proceed to  
join his company, K, stationed at Verde, A. T., on Nov. 7 (S.  
O. 137, Nov. 3, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters  
and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln,  
D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin will be relieved from  
duty as a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. 80,  
from Hdqs Dept. of Dakota, on the receipt of this order at  
Fort Meade (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, D. D.)

Major Lewis Merrill is relieved as member G. C.-M. in-  
stituted by S. O. 123, from Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 128, Nov. 13,  
D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his  
services can be spared, 1st Lieut. H. L. Scott, Fort Totten,  
D. T. (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. T. H. Barry, three days (S. O.  
128, Nov. 13, D. D.)

Charges Against Major Reno.—The following are the  
charges against Major Reno:

Charge 1.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."  
Specification 1.—In this, that he, Major Marcus A. Reno, 7th Cav.,  
did create and engage in a disreputable disturbance or brawl in a  
public billiard saloon, and did violently assault and strike 2d Lieut.  
W. J. Nicholson, of the 7th Cav., with a billiard cue, with the  
manifest intent of inflicting severe bodily injury upon the person  
of said Lieut. Nicholson, and did persist in continuing said dis-  
turbance until threatened with arrest by 2d Lieut. J. S. Pettit, 1st  
Inf.—this at Fort Meade, D. T., on or about the 26th day of Octo-  
ber, 1879, and to the scandal of the military service. Specification  
2.—In that he, Major Marcus A. Reno, etc., was drunk and disor-  
derly in a public billiard hall or saloon, and did several times,  
wantonly and in a serious manner, knock money out of the hand  
of said Lieut. Nicholson, and did persist in continuing said money  
on the floor, and did, in a wanton and riotous manner, smash in



with chairs the glass of one or more of the windows of said billiard saloon—this at Fort Meade, on or about the 8th of August, 1879, etc. Specification 3.—In this, that Major Marcus A. Reno, etc., did, during the absence of the post-trader, Mr. W. T. Fanshaw, from his house and post, visit the residence of said family of said Mr. Fanshaw, whilst in a disgusting condition of intoxication—this at Fort Meade, on or about the 3d day of August, 1879.

In connection with these charges the following letters are published:

FORT MEADE, Nov. 1, 1879.

DEAR STANFORD: Col. Reno has called my attention to charges that have been brought against him by Gen. Sturgis, and to that part of them known as specification No. 3, wherein it states that Col. Reno, about August 8, at Mr. Fanshaw's house, was in a disgusting state of intoxication, and he desired that I should write you, as I passed a portion of the evening at his house in company with Reno and other officers, and it gives me pleasure to state that at no time during the evening did Reno act other than as a gentleman, and nothing in his conduct would lead one to think that he was in a condition other than sobriety. Sincerely your friend,

E. W. JOHNSON.

On the morning of September—the store of W. S. Fanshaw and Co., post traders, Fort Meade, was burned, and Mr. Fanshaw was absent at the time. On the evening of the same day Col. Reno, Dr. Bell, Mr. Johnson, and I were standing in Mr. Fanshaw's yard, talking to his wife, when he (Fanshaw) arrived from Rapid City, where he had been for two days. When he got off the ambulance Reno said we had better adjourn to his house a few minutes, so Fanshaw could see his wife alone, which he did. In about twenty minutes we went back and took supper with Fanshaw and wife. During the meal we all had several drinks of whiskey, and Col. Reno got drunk and fell asleep in his chair at the table. Shortly afterwards some of the party took him home to his quarters.

W. J. NICHOLSON, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.

The following is the detail for the court as published last week: Colonel W. H. Wood, 11th Inf.; Colonel W. B. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Colonel J. W. Davidson, 2d Cav.; Lieut.-Colonels Elmer Otis, 7th Cav.; A. J. Alexander, 2d Cav.; and E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.; Majors B. J. B. Irwin, M. D.; Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav.; and J. S. Conrad, 17th Inf. Capt. W. W. Sanders, 6th Inf., has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the court.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters at G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; J. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. M., Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. G. Fochet, member, and 1st Lieut. A. G. Hemmick, Adj. L. J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Ringgold, Tex., Nov. 13 (S. O. 236, Nov. 8, D. T.).

Capt. J. F. Randlett and 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester are detailed additional members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 226, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 237, Nov. 10, D. T.).

Major J. A. Wilcox was ordered, Nov. 8, to appear as witness before the G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Riley, Kas., by S. O. 230, W. D. (S. O. 237, Nov. 10, D. T.).

2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McIntosh, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 215, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 233, Nov. 11, D. T.).

Capt. John H. Coster, A. D. C., will report to Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., President of the Retiring Board convened in Washington, D. C., for examination (S. O., Nov. 13, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Horses.—Capt. Francis S. Dodge, after arrival at Fort Union, N. M., and assignment of all the horses contemplated by par. 3, S. O. 108, from Hdqrs. D. N. M., will proceed with his company, D, to distribute the horses for Cos. A, B, C, E, F, H, L, and M, as follows: Those for Cos. E he will conduct to Fort Craig, N. M., and turn over to escort to be sent from Ojo Caliente, N. M., to receive them; those for the other companies mentioned above he will conduct to Fort Bayard, N. M., and turn them over to the C. O. for proper distribution to their respective companies, and report with his company to Major A. P. Morrow, for duty in the field. The C. O. Fort Bayard, on the arrival of the horses for Cos. L, will send them under suitable escort to Fort Selden, N. M., there to be met by an escort from Fort Bliss, Tex., and conducted to that post (S. O. 111, Nov. 5, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters at D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. S. Jonett was ordered, Oct. 30, to remain at Fort Riley, Kas., until further instructions. On being relieved from further attendance as witness before the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Lieut. Jonett will return to his station (S. O. 228, Nov. 11, D. M.).

1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., R. Q. M., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 224, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 235, Nov. 7, D. T.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 224, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 235, Nov. 7, D. T.).

Retired.—Lieut. L. H. Orleman has been placed upon the retired list.

Band Uniform.—Messrs. Baker and McKinney, of Grand street, New York, have, on show, an elegant new uniform, which has been ordered for the band of this regiment. It consists of the new regulation blue tunic, handsomely trimmed in yellow, black bushy, with yellow feather on side, baldric and music box of yellow enamelled leather, gilt shoulder knots, etc. The band of the 10th will, no doubt, do full credit to their new uniform.

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters at B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Probie, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. I.

Assigned.—Major Clement L. Best, now at Fort Independence, is assigned to the command of Fort Warren, Mass., and will proceed to that post without delay. On the arrival of Major Best at Fort Warren, Major John Mendenhall will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 206, Nov. 18, D. E.).

A Soldier in a Well.—Private Franz Koppe, a soldier at Fort Adams, was knocked into a cistern near the saltpore on Saturday night, Nov. 15, and a stone was placed over the opening. His cries attracted attention and his life was saved, but he is very low. A subsequent despatch says that he died, November 19. Corpl. Nicholson, Bat. F, 1st Art., has been arrested on suspicion of causing Koppe's death, he having been the last person known to be in company with the deceased. How much evidence there is against this man is not known. It is stated that Koppe owed Nicholson about six dollars, and that this was the cause of the difficulty. When Nicholson was placed in the guard-house he said, "My God, my God, can it be possible that I am suspected of committing this horrible deed?" The case will be presented to the grand jury and the prisoner turned over to the State authorities. Koppe, the murdered man, has been buried with military honors.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters at A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Bats. E and G are relieved from further duty at the post of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed, under the senior officer, to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 233, Nov. 11, D. T.).

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington Arsenal, D. C., and carry out the special instructions, in connection with rifle firing, which he has received from the Comdr. Dept. of East (S. O. 205, Nov. 17, D. E.).

Relieved.—Lieut. Gragan is relieved as instructor, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., at Fort Whipple, Va., and will join his battery at Washington, D. C.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. W. P. Vose is relieved from duty at the Mississippi Military Institute at Aberdeen, Miss., and will join his battery (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. F. C. Harper, Bat. K, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. 143, Nov. 13, 1879, from Hdqrs. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will return to his station at Fort Monroe (S. O., Nov. 14, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters at C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. R. D. Potts will accompany Lieut.-Col. G. A. De Russy to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 203, Nov. 13, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer will proceed from Fort Niagara to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 204, Nov. 15, D. E.).

The band of the 3d Art. will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Lieut.-Col. Gustavus A. De Russy, at Washington Arsenal, for participation in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the "Thomas Equestrian Statue" (S. O. 203, Nov. 17, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters at H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of thirty days, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 138, Nov. 6, M. D. P.).

Till Jan. 1, 1880, 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 139, Nov. 6, M. D. P.).

Transfers.—2d Lieut. William Crozier from Co. F to M; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander from Co. M to F (S. O. 257, Nov. 13, W. D.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880 (S. O. 260, Nov. 17, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters at D. E. F. I. L. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., in S. O. 159, par. 1, S. O. 160, and par. 1, S. O. 162, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 170, Nov. 13, D. S.).

1st Lieut. O. E. Wood is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., in S. O. 159, par. 1 of 160, par. 1 of 162, and 170, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 173, Nov. 17, D. S.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., in S. O. 159, par. 1, S. O. 160, and par. 1, S. O. 162, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 170, Nov. 13, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 173, Nov. 17, D. S.).

Four months, 1st Lieut. Frederick Robinson (S. O. 257, Nov. 13, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, ten days (S. O. 172, Nov. 15, D. S.).

Assignment of Station.—Bats. B and L will constitute the permanent garrison of Fort Barrancas, Fla. They will be placed en route for that post (S. O. 171, Nov. 14, D. S.).

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters at A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Fergus Walker, W. N. Tisdall, John Hamilton, R. G. Heiner, 1st Lieut. F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., R. G. Armstrong, H. T. Reed, 2d Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Nat. P. Pfister, members, and 2d Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., Nov. 17 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters at A. B. F. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. K. New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters at C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Detached Service.—Major H. L. Chipman, 1st Lieut. W. C. Bartlett, William Gerlach, members, and Capt. Daingerfield Parker, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Logan, Mont. T., Nov. 21 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, Capt. W. H. Penrose, George E. Head, J. H. Gageby, Charles Hobart, 1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson, 2d Lieut. L. W. Cook, Arthur Williams, Frank P. Avery, members, G. C.-M. Fort Missoula, Mont. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.).

Capt. James A. Snyder, 1st Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. F. W. Roe, Wm. C. Butler, members, G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 127, Nov. 11, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters at B. C. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters at A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. William G. Mitchell, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Div. of Atlantic to Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington, D. C., and return to Div. Hdqrs. (S. O. 85, Nov. 18, M. D. A.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. K. Bailey, eleven months (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.).

Wholly Retired.—1st Lieut. David Q. Rousseau, for incapacity not the result of an incident of service. His name will henceforward be omitted from the Army Register (S. O. 260, Nov. 17, W. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters at C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Detached Service.—Major O. H. Moore is detailed a mem-

ber G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 123, from Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 123, Nov. 13, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters at A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters at B. F. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters at G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKimney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartau, Neb.; F. K. Snake Creek, Colo.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters at A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Alared Larke, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 204, Nov. 15, D. E.).

Two months, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 84, Nov. 15, M. D. A.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters at A. K. Fort Snly, D. T.; E. G. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, five months (S. O. 259, Nov. 15, W. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters at A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. R. Smith is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., for duty, pending the arrival of his company at that post (S. O. 141, Nov. 5, D. A.).

Capt. H. G. Brown, A. D. C., will, as far as practicable, inspect the sub-posts of the Dist. of the Pecos (S. O. 239, Nov. 12, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj. L., is relieved from duty as A. C. S. in the field, in connection with the distribution of rations to Hualpai Indians (S. O. 138, Oct. 29, D. A.).

Assignment of Duty.—1st Lieut. George S. Wilson is appointed A. C. S. in the field, in connection with the distribution of rations to suffering Hualpai Indians, and will report in person, for orders, to Capt. Thomas Byrne, at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 138, Oct. 29, D. A.).

A G. C.-M. will assemble at Fort Lowell, A. T., on Jan. 5, 1880 for the trial of Lieut. James Halloran. Detail: Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. P. S. La Motte, 12th Inf.; Major James Field, 6th Cav.; Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.; Capt. C. B. McCallan, T. C. Tupper, Adam Kramer; 1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, Frank West, of 6th Cav. Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters at A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Detached Service.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John Brooke, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Wm. M. Waterbury, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., was ordered to convene on Monday, Nov. 17, at Newport Bks, Ky., for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the old commissary building, altered for "landress quarters" (S. O. 172, Nov. 15, D. S.).

Lieut. B. H. Gilman has been appointed Instructor, Asst. Q. M., and A. C. S., at Fort Whipple, Va.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, two months (S. O. 260, Nov. 17, W. D.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters at D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, five months (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters at D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—During the absence of the Colonel commanding the Dist. of New Mexico, Col. George P. Buell is placed in command of troops now encamped on La Plata and Animas Rivers, and will report in person to Col. Hatch for instructions, on Animas River, Colo. (G. F. O. 2, Oct. 31, D. N. M.).

Capt. Steelhammer was ordered, Nov. 6, to proceed with detachments of Co. K, 9th Cav., and Co. F, 15th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M., and report his detachments to the C. O. for duty, and report in person at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico for further orders (S. O. 112, Nov. 6, D. N. M.).

Sergt. Frederick J. Bergold, Co. H, 15th Inf., will proceed at once to La Mesilla, N. M., and report to Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., as a witness in his case before the District Court to be held at that place (S. O. 114, Nov. 9, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, Fort Union, N. M., is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 3, S. O. 145, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 113, Nov. 8, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. at A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; K. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Change of Station.—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., was ordered, Nov. 10, to send all officers and enlisted men belonging to Co. C, 16th Inf., at that post to Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 227, Nov. 10, D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters at B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin will proceed to inspect the companies of his regiment at Forts Abraham Lincoln and Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Edgar W. Howe is ordered to report by telegraph to the Supt. of Mounted Recruiting Service, to conduct recruits to Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William P. Rogers, Adj. L., three days (S. O. 128, Nov. 13, D. D.).

2d Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, five months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters at A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

\* On detached service at Coal Banks, Missouri River, M. T.

An exchange reports the recent fatal shooting of a citizen at Fort Benton by a soldier of the 18th Infantry, while passing through that place. A dispute about drinks is alleged to be the cause. The soldier has been arrested and held, bail not being accepted.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton and 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, members, G. C.-M. Fort Logan, M. T., Nov. 21 (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, D. D.).



1st Lieut. Michael Leahy and 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Cabanis, Jr., members, G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 137, Nov. 11, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K., Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.  
\* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Relieved.—Capt. J. N. Coo is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 226, from Hdqrs D. T. (S. O. 237, Nov. 10, D. T.)

Rejoin.—The services of Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt being no longer required at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, he will rejoin his station, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 239, Nov. 12, D. T.)

Discharged.—Q. M. Sergt. Columbus J. Queen (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and C. E. G. K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business. Upon arrival at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow will turn over the Indian prisoners of war under his charge to the C. O. Vancouver Bks. W. T., for custody, and to be properly clothed and fed until further orders. Lieut. Farrow will report with his guard to the post commander for duty (S. O. 153, Oct. 24, D. C.)

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel between Vancouver Bks. W. T., and Portland, Ore., on Oct. 1 and 8, respectively, were on public service, which are confirmed (S. O. 153, Oct. 24, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, to take effect on the return of the Captain of his company, now absent on leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 155, Oct. 28, D. C.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, comdg. Indian scouts, is relieved from further duty in connection with the delivery of Indian prisoners at Vancouver Bks. W. T., and will return to the camp of his command at Umatilla Agency, Ore. Immediately upon his arrival there, he will grant furloughs to all his scouts till the expiration of their term of enlistment, (Dec. 12, 1879,) and will send the six enlisted men of the 21st Inf., serving with the scouts under his command during the campaign of the past summer, under charge of the non-commissioned officer, to Vancouver Bks. for distribution to their respective companies. He and 2d Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., on duty with the command, will then proceed to join their companies for duty (S. O. 155, Oct. 28, D. C.)

Capt. Collins.—A recent despatch from Boise City, Idaho, announces the death of Captain Patrick Collins, of this regiment, being thrown from an ambulance, the horses having become unmanageable. Captain Collins enlisted as a private in the General Mounted Service on the 14th of February, 1855; afterwards assigned to the 2d U. S. Cavalry, in which he became Corporal, November 14, 1859; Sergeant, December 21, 1860; appointed 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry, May 14, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, October 24, 1861; Captain, July 22, 1869. He received the brevet of Captain, August 30, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Bull Run (2d). Va.," and the brevet of Major, September 17, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, Md." Captain Collins was held in much esteem as a capable officer.

Marksmanship.—The pleasing duty devolves on the Regimental Commander of announcing to the regiment the well-merited success of 1st Sergt. Robert M. Hickey, Co. D, in the late competitive trials of marksmanship at the Presidio of San Francisco and Creedmoor, New York. He was the only representative of the 21st Inf. whose skill enabled him to engage in the latter contest, and his success reflects credit on himself and on the regiment. At Presidio, Sergt. Hickey won the silver enamelled medal, being the 3d prize given by the National Guards of San Francisco, to the best score at 200 yards; and at Creedmoor the sergeant won the 2d prize given by Maj.-Gen. Hancock, in the International Match open to the armies of the world. The colonel commanding cannot refrain from expressing the hope that it may be his pleasing duty next year to announce to the regiment the success at Creedmoor of more than one member of the 21st Inf. By order of Col. H. A. Morrow: JOHN M. ROSS, 1st Lieut., 21st Inf., Adjutant (Regtl. O. 43, Oct. 28, 21st Inf.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and H. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Relieved.—Capt. John Hartley is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Stockton, Tex., by par. 9, S. O. 210, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 237, Nov. 10, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. G. I. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mississippi Military Institute (S. O. 256, Nov. 12, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. James Henton, G. A. Goodale, 1st Lieuts. W. F. Rice, E. B. Pratt, C. D. Cowles, members, and 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., Nov. 17 (S. O. 227, Nov. 10, D. M.)

Capt. Kendall.—The San Antonio, Tex., Army Retiring Board has been reconvened for the purpose of examining Captain F. A. Kendall (S. O. 257, Nov. 13, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Lewis Johnson, James N. Morgan, 1st Lieuts. J. I. Kane, C. J. Crane, 2d Lieuts. B. W. Leavell, H. L. Ripley, members, G. C.-M. Fort Ringgold, Tex., Nov. 13 (S. O. 236, Nov. 8, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. R. Price is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McIntosh, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 215, from Hdqrs Dept. Tex. (S. O. 238, Nov. 11, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.

Fort Logan.—The Helena Independent states "that orders have been received at Fort Logan to suspend improvements, except to fix up the buildings on the inside, which is presumed to indicate a removal of the fort sometime in the near future to the Musselshell or Judith country."

Fort Independence.—The post of Fort Independence will be left in charge of the Ordnance Sergeant there, but will be under the supervisory direction of the C. O. Fort Warren (S. O. 206, Nov. 18, D. E.)

Indian Scouts.—The C. O. Co. D, Indian Scouts, will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and discharge that company, and

turn over the discharged Indians to the Acting Indian Agent at that point, and immediately thereafter enlist a new company of twenty Indians (S. O. 143, Nov. 7, D. A.)

The Army Medical Board for the examination of candidates for the appointment as assistant surgeons in the United States Army is now in session at the Army Building, New York city.

Board to Retire Disabled Officers.—Will convene at San Antonio, Texas, at the call of the President thereof. Detail for the Board: Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, 20th Inf.; J. S. Mason, 4th Inf.; Surgeon J. R. Smith, Major T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., and Asst. Surgeon M. K. Taylor. The commanding general of the Dept. will detail a Recorder for the Board.

## INDIAN OPERATIONS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

THE word expedition seems a farce, when apparently so little and so slowly are our objects attained. From the beginning, except the prompt and gallant rescue by Merritt, all has been a mistake. No expedition, except as far as the agency to rescue them, should have been attempted, until every thing was provided. Troops were rushed to the front, as it was expected there would be a large battle. Naturally the trail of the murderous Utes was followed, and no one complained of our limited supplies, in the cheery prospect of revenge; but the moment Mr. Schurz stepped in, with his Indian Department, the troops should at once have been sent to their posts. As it is we are much compromised. If Mr. Schurz succeeds, no credit will be given the Army by the moral effect of their presence; if he fails, and we are told to advance, so much time has been wasted, with insufficient supplies, poorly clad soldiers, broken down animals, from lack of forage, and in a severe winter climate, the Army will fail, and Mr. Schurz will laugh in his sleeve. He is a shrewd diplomat, and if he could have the same success with an Army as he has in carrying his views in his department, he should be General of the Army.

Notwithstanding the soldiers' differing with him, we respect his backbone-ateness, and that's a good thing whenever found.

In one pass near our camp, a guide told me he had seen from November to spring, 20 feet of snow, and in carrying the mails he travelled on snow shoes. The road is through this pass, and as there are several of them, one may imagine what is before us. Our retreat, if delayed much longer, will be a second Moscow, with not half the glory. The troops do not wish to go home if an advance can be made, as it should have been weeks ago. The most sensible course is to let the Interior Department have all winter to settle the matter, recall the troops, and if in the spring there are any Indians on the warpath, let us be let loose and settle the matter.

In this case, it is generally believed and felt that the Utes were justified in taking the matter into their own hands. This view of recalling our men is desired by some of the commanding officers; but I reckon there is a division somewhere—we know of a Military Division, but in this case it is an unilitary division. Our supplies of clothing have arrived, and what do you think they were? Arctic overshoes, numbers 11. In one company only two men out of forty can use them, being so large. No blankets, no fur caps or gloves. Ought we not to be thankful for this humane generosity and efficiency? The excuse will be want of time. That's no excuse; if we cannot have them sent us it will be cheaper and better for us to go for them.

Going out last night, I saw some of the 7th Infantry, 10 p. m., standing around a fire to keep warm, having only one blanket. To sleep was impossible. Poor devils! I admire their uncomplaining, soldier-like fortitude; but with worn out shoes, and a cold snow storm march, many will be left behind or maimed for life. I went back to my bed, under two buffalo robes, two blankets, and could not sleep. If I could warm the whole of that command by a division of property I would do so.

However, the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee have to have their meetings, and after that some one may think that it is about time for the Society of the Army of Merritt to have its meeting; so we may be recalled for that purpose.

The White River correspondent of the Pioneer Press, writing Nov. 1, says: Lieut. Macauley and party were sent north to explore the country between here and a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Green River. It is thought that Macauley will find a better and shorter route than any yet discovered; and it will be necessary, too, as either of the two routes now travelled is impracticable after one or two snow-storms. Snow-shoes are the only sure means of locomotion over these roads, south of Bear River, for many weeks during the winter months.

The following order, which on account of the departure of so many wagons to-day, was promulgated yesterday:

"No fires will be allowed in the camp of the 7th Infantry Battalion, between the hours of supper, 4:30 o'clock p. m., and breakfast, 6:45 o'clock a. m." This order fell on the men like a tidal wave of icebergs from a Polar sea. It was first treated as a joke, but soon found to be a serious reality. Some prayed for the sheltering arms of eastern loved ones to shield them from the coming frost! Others, more practical, proposed and started a game of "leap-frog" to keep their blood in circulation! A few reluctantly retired to their tents, and, rolling their single blankets around them, dozed and shivered till this morning's warm sunshine gladdened their souls and limbered their stiffened limbs, with his bright, genial rays.

What is strange about the above is that this command is surrounded by timber, on three sides, and plenty of good, dry sage-brush on the other. Of course wagons with which to haul wood are at present scarce, but the men, if they were allowed to have fires, would willingly

carry it on their backs. The poet of Co. B has got his "back up" and wants the following plagiarism put in print:

O fate, to be a soldier! to be led  
Dumb, like a Government mule,  
At its profane driver's will!  
To be obliged to stand fireless  
And shivering, with clothing thin  
And threadbare, in a land filled with timber!  
To be forced to imagine you are warm,  
In the heart of the Rocky Mountains on the  
First day of November, 10,000 feet above  
The ocean's level, with but one  
Blanket to shield your person from heavy  
Winter's relentless blasts!  
Ah, mother! and "sweet home," were I back to thee  
I should be a better boy!

The same correspondent in a later letter (Nov. 9) reports that the order prohibiting fires has been revoked, thanks to Gen. Merritt. Dug outs were being made, and none too soon, as three inches of snow had fallen. An attempt had been made to stampede the pack mules, but was prevented by the vigilance of the pickets. On the 5th the 7th moved their camp and consolidated with the camp of Gen. Merritt. Temporary winter quarters were to be built. He adds: "Cos. A and D, 3d Cav., and Co. K, 7th Inf., are still out, making and repairing roads. The health of the command, thanks to pure air and Drs. Horton and Kimball, is most excellent. The men have great appetites and great exercise; and though alkali dust (in clouds) makes their teeth grate like the cogwheels of a quartz mill, they are happy in sweet anticipation of hash, potatoes, cabbage, and other good things when the war is over."

It is also reported that "Gen. Merritt ordered a reconnaissance of the road known as the 'Taylor Ranch canyon road,' and found it by 35 miles a shorter route from his camp to Snake River than the old road. The Taylor ranch road has only one canyon to pass through—and that is easily flanked—instead of the three canyons that lie along the old road. This canyon is seventeen miles long, and from it to Snake Creek all is rolling country. The new road runs into the old road ten miles south of Snake River. All trains will take the new route."

From Rawlins another correspondent writes, Nov. 3: "Lieut. McCauley, in charge of the line of couriers between Rawlins and Merritt's command, came in this afternoon. He brought no news. The troops under Merritt are busy making themselves comfortable for the winter. Capt. Gilliss is hurrying forward supplies and daily the long line of white covered wagons are started on the way to White River Agency."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

BRIG.-GEN. POPE, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report, alludes to the escape from their agency of the Northern Cheyennes, and the capture and killing of that part who had been imprisoned in Camp Robinson, but escaped therefrom. The small fragment left was sent back to the Department of the Missouri, and all the men, seven in number, were turned over to the Kansas State authorities for trial for murders committed in that State. The remainder of the Northern Cheyennes at the agency in the Indian Territory are restless and discontented, and ready at any time to break away to the north. Gen. Pope is omitting no precaution against an outbreak, but says his cavalry force is wholly inadequate for complete security. In speaking of the emigration last spring into the Indian Territory, he says that a good many honest and worthy people, misled by absurd notices put forth by Carpenter, began to move south, to enter the Territory; but in every case, when properly warned, they returned. The whole movement was originated by interested persons for purely speculative purposes. The whole eastern part of the Indian Territory is one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, and will support many millions of civilized whites. Speaking of the Utes, he says it is no longer possible to leave them where they are without constant collision with both whites and Indians. All military efforts of the Government to arrest the movement of emigrants to the great Ute Reservation must be both futile and prejudicial to both the General Government and the State of Colorado. The time has come when the safety of both whites and Utes demands some change of location for these Indians. He recommends the consolidation of the Utes on the head waters of the west fork of the Chama, and along the Valley of the Navajo. He condemns the new reservation selected by the commission sent out last year as being open to all the objections to be urged against the present one. He says the Apaches in Southern New Mexico and Arizona are a squalid, untrustworthy people, robbers and thieves by nature. They are constantly doing damage in a small way, and troops are in the field most of the time to prevent this. In a postscript about the White River Ute outbreak, he says he has all along been of the opinion that all these reservation Indians should be dismounted and disarmed and then properly fed—the only way these outbreaks can be stopped—and the sooner this fact is recognized, the better.

If the Indians of the West were only as well disposed as those of the North our troops would have an easy time. Recently the Indians along the Passamaquoddy Bay, near Calais, Me., chose a governor. An exchange gives the following account of the ceremonies: "The installation officer, Sopiell Selme, delivered an hour's address to the new governor, his remarks being received with close attention. The drums were now beat, and five squaws were admitted. They entered singing, danced around the room three times, and then retired. The officers of the tribe, numbering about a dozen, next advanced to the centre of the hall, chanted a song, each shook hands with the new officers. The ceremonies ended with a feast in which a whole ox, cooked in small pieces, was eaten without any addition. At 11 p. m. the grand dance began, continuing without a moment's intermission until 3 o'clock in the morning."



## RE-UNION OF THE ARMIES.

**THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.**—The pageant at Washington, on Wednesday, the 19th, on the occasion of unveiling Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's magnificent and indeed matchless equestrian statue of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, was a splendid tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of modern soldiers, whose figure has now been rendered in bronze by one of the greatest of modern sculptors.

In numbers and enthusiasm the best parallel to this pageant at the Capital of the United States, was the grand review and separation of the victorious Armies of the Union, fourteen years ago. The procession was two miles long, marshalled by Gen. T. T. Crittenden and his staff, escorted by mounted veterans of the 5th Cavalry, under Capt. E. M. Hayes, with Gens. Massey, Boynton, Carman, Grafton and Col. Hamill as sub-majors, and consisted of five divisions. The first included Veterans of the Mexican War, and delegation, largely from Baltimore and Washington, of the Grand Army of the Republic; the second, President Hayes, Stanley Matthews, the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, judges, congressmen, and other civil dignitaries, the committees, and members of all the Army Societies; the third, Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Schofield, McDowell, J. C. Davis, Augur, Crook, Meigs, Barnes, Townsend, Benét, Macfeley, Dunn, Alvord, Marcy, Wright, and Myer, with staff officers, together with other Army officers, the whole escorted by a battalion of regulars under Gen. De Rusey and two batteries of artillery; the fourth, Admiral Porter, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear-Admirals and Commodores of the Navy, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, with their staffs, followed by officers of the Navy and apprentices from the *Portsmouth, Saratoga* and *Passaic*, some dragging Gatling guns, the whole escorted by a battalion of the Marine Corps, under Maj. C. Heywood; the fifth, the city fire department, and militia, consisting of the Washington Light Infantry Corps, and Butler Zouaves, with mounted veterans of Baltimore and Washington; the Alexandria, Virginia, Light Infantry; the cadets of St. John's Academy, Alexandria, Va.; the Bond Guard, of Catonsville, Md., commanded by Captain Barnette, a Confederate officer; the Richmond Blues, commanded by Capt. John S. Wise; the Governor's Guard, of Annapolis, Md., and the Norfolk City Guards, of Norfolk, Va.

The procession started promptly at one o'clock, forming in Pennsylvania avenue, and passed the White House, where the President and Cabinet reviewed it, to the circle where the statue stands. Vast throngs of spectators lined the streets, and many houses were beautifully decorated. In the balconies of the Treasury building many spectators were assembled. But around the circle was an immense gathering. The following ceremonies there took place: First, prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Paxton; second, music, "Hail to the Chief"; third, music, "Star Spangled Banner"; fourth, unveiling of the statue, salute of thirteen guns at Fort Whipple and by Hanneman's Battery; fifth, grand hymns, words by Herbert A. Preston, music by J. Max Mueller, chorus of one hundred male voices, supported by full marine band, drum corps, and artillery, under the direction of Professor Mueller; sixth, oration by Stanley Matthews, and the presentation of the statue as an offering from the Army of the Cumberland to the nation; seventh, acceptance by the President, in behalf of the people of the United States. The "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered by the male chorus of over one hundred voices, accompanied by the full Marine Band drum corps, Battery A of the 2d artillery, under command of Captain Pennington, from Fort McHenry (the spot where the flag floated when it inspired the song), and Battery C, of the 3d artillery, commanded by General Thomas. These batteries were aligned on Massachusetts avenue and M street, the guns facing eastward, and were fired by electricity, the wires being immediately under the control of Lieut. Swift, of the Signal Corps, and all under the direction of Mr. L. E. Gannon. The statue was then unveiled by the sculptor, amid the roar of the cannonade of a major general's salute, in which the guns at Fort Whipple participated, upon a signal waved to the heights near Arlington by a sergeant of the Signal Corps. A like accompaniment was provided for the "hymns," which was in different times and movements expressive of the phases of war, and was received with cheers and expressions of great delight. The eulogy of Stanley Matthews was earnest, eloquent, and effective. The march of the procession occupied an hour, and the exercises two hours. The decorations at the circle were rich and elaborate.

When the beautiful and majestic statue of Ward was exhibited in New York, some months since, in plaster, we expressed our warm admiration of it; and we believe that those who now have seen it in bronze share that admiration. The total price paid for it is said to have been \$40,000, of which \$10,000 went to the foundry. The entire weight of the statue is about 7,500 pounds, the horse and rider weighing 5,300 and the base 2,200. The site selected for the statue is the spot where the salute of 800 guns was fired on April 3, 1865, in honor of the fall of Petersburg and capture of Richmond.

Prior to the ceremonies, a business meeting of the Society of the Army of Cumberland was held in Willard's Hall, with about 250 present. Gen. Garfield called the meeting to order, and, in Gen. Sheridan's absence, Gen. J. C. Davis presided. Gen. Slocum then rendered a brief but strong tribute to Thomas, and the Society adjourned for the main ceremonies.

At night the public buildings and many others were brilliantly lighted, fireworks blazed, while the tent where the reunion exercises occurred was filled by thousands of people, with other thousands walking in the parks and grounds outside. The magnificent decorations and calcium lights gave the city a carnival air, and the splendor of the demonstration was remarkable.

The exercises were begun with prayer by the Rev. H. C. McCauley. Judge McArthur delivered the address of welcome to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on behalf of the city. After music by the West Point band and the Centurion Choir, Gen. Anson G. McCook delivered the oration. Speaking of the Army of the Cumberland, he said: "It received its first impulse from the genius of Buell and Rosecrans, but always and everywhere the hand of its great master, Thomas, was visible. Solid, compact, steady, and firm, like him it was never cast down by defeat nor unduly elated by victory." Miss Annie Story read with fine effect an original poem by Edward Renaud, Esq., entitled "The Rock of Chickamauga." Gen. Garfield then announced the programme for Thursday as follows:

At 9:30 a. m.—Business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

At 11 a. m.—Excursion to Mount Vernon by the Society.

At 5 p. m.—Reception by the President at the Executive Mansion.

At 10 p. m.—Grand promenade concert in the large tent.

Speeches followed from Gens. Sherman, Buell, McDowell, Garfield, R. B. Hayes, Van Vleet, Slocum, Davis, and Secretary McCrary. The President said: "There is a gentleman here whom I do not know, but whom I want to shake hands with. While we are honoring General Thomas do not let us forget to honor the artist who has given us that statue."

On Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9:45, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was called to order, in Willard's Hall, by Capt. McCrary. General Sherman read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her daughter Eva, denying the charges of disloyalty against General Robert Anderson, and asking the society to act in the matter. General Sherman then offered a resolution, which was unanimously carried, as follows:

**Resolved,** That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered to the widow and daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland; that the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to country, and that they ever regret that his ill-health in 1861 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union, and that it will ever be remembered that to him the Army of the Cumberland owes a great debt for having supplied them with the leadership of General Thomas, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of General Robert Anderson at West Point.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis paid a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of Gen. Robt. Anderson. Telegraphic greetings were sent to Gens. Rosecrans and Sheridan, and the usual votes of thanks passed. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward was escorted to a seat on the platform and received with three rousing cheers. A resolution was also passed that any insinuation against the loyalty of Gen. Anderson needed no contradiction from the Army of the Cumberland. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Philip Sheridan. Vice-Presidents, Gen. Underwood, Mass.; Gen. Barnum, N. Y.; Gen. Carman, N. J.; Gen. Negley, Pa.; Gen. Duffield, Mich.; Col. Hobson, Ky.; Capt. Rhum, Tenn.; Gen. Morgan, Ill.; Gen. Streight, Ind.; Gen. Myer, O.; Col. Johnson, Wis.; Col. Conover, Mo.; Gen. Martin, Kansas; Captain Wood, Minnesota; Capt. Sellock; Iowa. Recording Secretary, Capt. Steel. Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Cist.

The sale of Thursday made havoc with the tent, and rendered it necessary to hold the evening ball in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Toledo, O., was finally agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

**ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.**—At the business meeting of this society, held in Chicago, Nov. 14, Gen. Sherman, presiding, the chair was delegated to appoint committees of five each on nominating officers, selecting time and place for the next annual meeting, and for the selection of an orator. The chair nominated those committees, who were respectively headed by Gen. Wm. B. Marshall, Major E. C. Davis, and Gen. C. C. Wheelock. The by-laws were amended to permit the friends of deceased and members to pay arrears in dues so that the record of the deceased may be restored.

At the banquet, at the Palmer House, 601 covers were laid, and every chair was occupied. The bill of fare was printed on a card shaped like a tent and adorned with battle scenes. After dining, the president of the society announced the first toast: "Our Country: her place among nations." General Grant responded, and, in concluding his speech, said:

I am pleased to say that from the observations that I have been able to make in the last two and a half years we are beginning to be regarded a little by other powers, as we, in our vanity, have regarded ourselves as to the place we have among nations. I think we have all the elements that go to make us a great nationality. We have the strength, we have the individual self-controlling independence, and we have, to a greater degree than almost any other nation, the power to colonize and settle up new countries and develop them. We have also a very great advantage in being without neighbors to molest or make us afraid. It is true we have northern frontiers and southern frontiers, and we get along with a very small Army, keeping no standing army. What little we have is not a standing army, because it has no time to stand. I don't know anything that I can especially add to what I have said except in the way of advice, and that is, let us be true to ourselves, avoid all bitterness and ill feeling either on the part of sections or parties towards each other, and we need have no fear in future of maintaining the standing we have taken among nations so far as opposition from foreign nations goes. (Applause.)

The other toasts were: "The President and Congress of the United States," General Logan; "Our first commander, General U. S. Grant," Colonel Villars; "The Army of the Tennessee: under great leaders it accomplished great victories," General S. A. Hurlburt; "The Army of the Tennessee," in the absence of Lieutenant General Sheridan, was responded to by General Schofield; "The Navy," Secretary Thompson; "The Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War," Mr. Leonard Swett; "The Memory of McPherson, Blair, and all our heroic dead," drunk standing and in silence, a dirge being played by the band; "The Army of the Cumberland and its leader, the Rock of Chickamauga: their glory can never fade," General Garfield; "The Army of the Potomac: it fought with persistent valor and achieved victory and undying fame," General Woodford; "All the other Armies of the Union: alike with us they shared the dangers and hardships of the war: alike with us they share the honor of its grand achievement," General Pope; "The Volunteer Soldiers of the Union Army," Colonel Ingersoll; "The Patriotic People of the United States, who fed, clothed, and encouraged our armies, and stood by us in defeat as well as in victory," Emory A. Storrs; "Woman," General Fletcher; "The Babies: as they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities," was responded to by Samuel L. Clemens in a humorous and highly-appreciated satirical eulogy of the product of the cradle. His injunction "As long as you are in your right mind don't you ever pray for twins. Twins amount to a permanent riot and there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection," called forth shouts of laughter. In conclusion he alluded to the future Farraguts, historians, and presidents, who are now lying in their cradles, and said: "In still one more cradle somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind at this moment to trying to find some way to get his big toe into his mouth, an achievement which, meaning no disrespect, the illustrious guest of this evening turned his attention to some fifty-six years ago, and if the child is but a prophecy of the man, there are mighty few who will doubt that he succeeded." (Laughter and applause.)

**KRUPP'S PROTECTED NON-RECOIL GUN.**  
The Engineer of some months ago contained a drawing of a protected gun designed by Krupp. The principle proposed consisted in pivoting the gun itself to an armor plate by a ball and socket arrangement at the muzzle, and protecting the muzzle by a sliding mantlet lowered just before and raised by chains and a crab directly after firing. Some details of a series of experiments carried out with this protected gun have lately come to hand, and are decidedly interesting.

The gun first employed had a calibre of 15 centimetres—5.9 in.—and was rather heavier than the gun of similar calibre of the German siege train. The carriage allowed of a horizontal angle of fire of 45 deg., an elevation of 15 deg., a depression of 5 deg. The shield was made of the toughest iron procurable, and its various parts were held together by keys in place of screw bolts. The plan of the one-gun battery was

something like a lunette with the angle cut off. The front armor plate was 50 centimetres—19.7 in.—the side plates 22.5 centimetres—8.86 in.—thick. The roof was formed of 10 centimetres—3.9 in.—plates. Both sides and roof were further protected by earth. The total weight of iron in the shields amounted to 104 tons. The gun fired shells of 29.75 kilogrammes—65.5 lb.—the corresponding siege gun firing shells of only 27.7 kilogrammes—and solid shot of the weight of the 15 centimetres shrapnel. The powder charge was 6.2 kilogrammes—13.6 lb. The first experiments were made on the 30th October, 1877. A 12 centimetre—4.7 in.—and a 15 centimetre—5.9 in.—gun fired the following shells at ranges of 230 metres—240 yards—and 340 metres—372 yards respectively:

No.	Centimetres.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes powder.
3.....	12 shells.	16.2	3.2
2.....	12 chilled shells.	19	3.2
3.....	15 "	39.5	6.5

The mantlet was raised during the experiment. The effect of the three 12 centimetre shells which struck the front shield above the mantlet was practically nil. The two chilled shells struck at the same place and penetrated to a depth of 13 centimetres. No greater result was obtained from the 15 centimetre chilled shells. The first struck and scored the right side shield, the second the front plate, the third the mantlet. The latter shell penetrated to a depth of 18.5 centimetres—7.37 in.—but did not crack the mantlet, nor interfere in any way with its working. The officers in the battery compared the striking of the shells to a blow from a heavy hammer which caused a vibration lasting a short time. On the 7th November fresh experiments were made, at which several foreign officers were present. The protected gun fired sixteen blind shells of 29.75 kilogrammes—65.5 lb.—against a target at 550 metres—601.4 yards—distance. The mean deflection was from three to four times as great as in the corresponding siege gun, owing to faulty arrangements subsequently remedied. The powder smoke from the breech was inconvenient after ten or twelve rounds. The effect of five 12 centimetres chilled shells fired at the protected gun was practically nil. For a more crucial experiment, the shield gun fired eleven shots, while eleven blind shells were being fired at it from the 15 centimetre gun, the mantlet being raised and lowered between each round. The third shell struck the roof plate and threw off about 1/2 cubic metre of earth in rear of the battery, partially blocking the communication with the powder magazine. The fire was stopped for a few minutes and then proceeded.

Finally eight chilled shells were fired at the protected gun; of these four struck the front armor plate, three the side plate, one the mantlet. The mantlet employed on this day was formed of steel of good quality; it was hit in the centre, and broke in two.

On the 8th November the broken mantlet was replaced by one of wrought iron which had been used before. Ten 12 centimetre shells were fired at the shield gun; the mantlet was not raised, so that the muzzle was unprotected. The ball and socket joint was slightly damaged, and the gun became jammed. By the help of a crab it was got into position for firing again. After firing three shots the jamming was so some extent removed. The shooting had, however, become wild, and the subsequent experiments were confined to firing at the shield with the mantlet raised. Of six 15 centimetre shells one struck the side armor plate, one the front plate, and one the mantlet, producing no effect calculated to prevent the working of the gun. The other three shells, striking the mantlet very nearly at the same spot, a corner was broken off and fell into the well into which the mantlet is lowered. On removing this piece the mantlet worked as well as ever. The mantlet being lowered, five 15 centimetre chilled shells were fired at the unprotected muzzle; two of these shells struck the spherical end and broke it off from the rest of the gun, the latter and the carriage falling back. The gun itself was much damaged. In the above experiments sixty-one projectiles were fired from the shield gun, and the results went to show that a non-recoil gun is quite possible. And, moreover, it appeared that the gun did not alter its position, and could be fired over and over again without being laid.

Against the shield gun 53 projectiles were fired, and all, except those which eventually broke the gun, produced no real effect. On the 28th June, 1878, the experiments were resumed, the 15 centimetre gun being replaced by one of 15.5 centimetres—6.19 in.—weighing 3,600 kilogrammes—71 cwt.—and firing 39.5 kilogrammes—87.08 lb.—shells with a charge of 6.5 kilogrammes—14.3 lb. Groups of ten rounds each were fired at targets in order to ascertain the accuracy of the gun. To test speed of firing 45 shots were fired right and left alternately at targets 40 metres—43.7 yards—apart at 560 metres—612.4 yards—range. The firing took 18 1/2 minutes, or about 25 seconds per shot, about one-quarter of the time required for a similar gun on a siege carriage.

The experiments were concluded by cutting a cross-shaped figure on a target at 564 metres range. The gun showed "extraordinary" accuracy. In all, 120 projectiles were fired from this 15.5 centimetre gun, and no bad effect of any kind was observed.

There can be little doubt that we shall hear more of the protected gun. The experiments above quoted prove that the recoil of a gun of this weight can be checked altogether, and that after 120 rounds no damage occurred, while the accuracy of shooting was greatly increased. The German writer from whom the above statements are taken estimates the efficiency of the gun as equal to that of six similar guns mounted in the usual way. A gun which it is nearly impossible to silence, and which, when once laid, can be fired again and again without further aiming, would be a valuable weapon for land defence. On the other hand, the lateral range is very small, and the principle may prove inapplicable to the far heavier guns required for coast defence. In any case, however, the mantlet should prove valuable.



## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE term *ovation* denoted, among the Romans, a form of triumph given to distinguished military leaders, and was derived from *ovis*, a sheep, in allusion to the sacrifices performed, or, else, as others think, from *ovare*, to exult; while a common but incorrect belief is that the derivation is from *ovum*, in the plural, *ova*, eggs. It was in this latter and improper sense that Gen. Grant received, the other day, an ovation at Galesburg, Ill. He was just about to make, on the platform of a railroad car, one of those terse little speeches in which he has become an adept, when three misadvised miscreants let fly three eggs. One of them took him in the head. The other two missed their aim, and spattered idly, it is thought, against some anonymous persons in the "sea of upturned faces." It was a vile outrage, and the mayor, who was present, did well to instantly offer \$500 for the men who threw the eggs. But, so far as Grant, or, for that matter, Galesburg, is concerned, the incident is without meaning. Amongst the millions of plaudits which have welcomed home the most famous of living Americans, it is a trifle to find intermixed one egg. The ill-bred fellows who throw those eggs do not dare to chuckle about it even to others of the same kidney, now that there is \$500 out for whoever will give them away.

COLONEL JOHN HAY, now Assistant Secretary of State, at the enthusiastic meeting, last week, of the soldiers and sailors of Cuyahoga County, O., made a pleasant little speech, in which he said: "Like thousands of others, I went where I was sent, and did what I was ordered, without gaining any fame or glory, without undergoing any special privation, and without establishing any claim upon the consideration or gratitude of my fellow citizens, and when I was mustered out of the Army, I regarded the nation as acquitted of any debt toward me henceforth and forever. In fact, the balance was largely on the other side. Now, the case of those who suffered wounds and privations in the service is, of course, wholly different. Before the men who have lost limbs on the battlefield, who carry rebel lead in their bodies, whose health has been broken in rebel prisons, I take off my hat and bow my head. The nation can never do too much for those men who have done and suffered so much for us. But I think I speak the sentiments of the vast majority of the men who went in and came out with whole skins, when I say they ask no favors from anybody by virtue of their military service. They were glad to do what they could, whether it was much or little; they had a good time doing it, and Uncle Sam is entitled to all the profit, if there was any."

VINIE REAM's statue of Admiral Farragut will be ready, it is expected, for casting within a month. The figure will be ten feet high, and will be placed, as soon as finished, upon a granite pedestal, in Farragut square, between I and K and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, north west, Washington.

THE invitation sent to Speaker Randall to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland by Gen. McCook is as follows:

You are cordially invited to attend a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Washington, D. C., November 19 and 20. This invitation is extended not only on account of your official position, but because it is known to many members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland that the records of the War Department show that you were one of the first, while serving as a private soldier under General Thomas, to call the attention of the authorities in Washington to his merits as a commander."

It having been asserted that Gen. Hancock treated Mrs. Surratt before her execution with severity, and refused to allow a clergyman of her church to see her in order to grant her absolution, the priest who attended her, Rev. J. A. Walter, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, has made the following statement:

Truth and justice compel me to deny the statement with reference to Gen. Hancock's participation in the execution of Mrs. Surratt. I attended Mrs. Surratt on that occasion, and met with no interference on the part of Gen. Hancock. Gen. Hancock had great sympathy for this unfortunate lady, and waited until the last moment, hoping for a reprieve. I consider it an act of justice to Gen. Hancock that this statement should be made.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who journeyed with Gen. Grant from San Francisco to Galena, writes:

The fact of Gen. Grant's total abstinence from wine or other intoxicating liquors is one which has attracted wide attention and comment. His habits in this respect in the past, it is well known, have been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. The manager of the Central Pacific, understanding the General's wishes, furnished his car with no liquor of any kind. On the Union Pacific we found the car stocked with all kinds, but Gen. Grant always turned his glasses base upward. One night the porter of his car came to me with a secret, which I tell because suggestive in this connection. It was this: That on the night he was rendered uncomfortable by an accident to his back, occasioned by reaching over some baggage in the car, Mrs. Grant prescribed some brandy, but the General refused it, saying, simply, "No, I'll smoke; that will do just as well." It is a subject upon which any one would hesitate to question Gen. Grant; but it is the conviction of all his friends who have often heard his strong expressions upon kindred moral questions, that in the same unostentatious way in which he has given aid to other good causes, he is offering to the cause of temperance the assistance of his example.

LIEUT. JOHN A. H. NICKLES, U. S. N., was married in Richmond, Va., Thursday afternoon, Nov. 13, to Miss Nealie Parker, a belle of that city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, Col. Thos. J. Evans, and was witnessed by about 150 guests, including Lieut. Bowles, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Sledd, of the Centenary Methodist Church. The bridal couple left on the afternoon train on a bridal tour to Niagara Falls and the northern cities, reaching Boston next month, where they will make their home, the bridegroom being stationed at Boston Navy-yard. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Col. Stafford

H. Parker, and niece of John Henry Parker, formerly of the United States and Confederate navies.

ONE of Napoleon's "Old Guard" of heroic memory, Col. J. F. Von Werder, died at Baltimore Nov. 16, 100 years old, less 45 days. He was with Napoleon in almost all his campaigns; was originally in the Prussian army, but being captured at Jena by the French he afterwards joined their service. He came to America in 1849.

LIEUT. JOHN P. WALKER, 3d Cavalry, was before Judge James, Washington, on habeas corpus on Saturday of last week. A number of witnesses were examined as to his sanity. Pending a decision in the case by Judge James, Lieut. Walker has been placed in the custody of his counsel, Judge Warden.

A DESPATCH was received Nov. 16 by Gen. Sherman from Gen. Sheridan, in which Gen. Sheridan says that his health will not permit him to leave Chicago to attend the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland. He will be represented, however, by his staff officers. Gov. McClellan, in a letter to the Executive Committee of the Army of the Cumberland, has declined an invitation to be present for the same reason.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says: "Efforts have been made for the last two years by Colonel Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to induce the Navy to take active interest in the 'History of the War of the Rebellion,' which he is preparing from official Union and Confederate records. Until quite recently nothing had been done by the Navy in this direction. Now Admiral Porter has prepared a bill that will be introduced in Congress which provides for the appropriation necessary for writing a history of the Navy during the war."

SUIT has been begun by the executors of the will of the late Com. John H. Graham, U. S. Navy, for construction of that instrument. The will disposed of property valued at about \$300,000, nearly half of which was bequeathed to various charitable institutions. The executors state that doubts have arisen as to the true meaning and validity of certain provisions of the will, and that they cannot safely administer the estate without the advice of the court. They also allege that the decrease in value of the property renders the estate insufficient to pay all the legacies.

CAPT. JOHN H. COSTER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, for many years Aide-de-Camp to Major-General McDowell, has been before the Retiring Board in Washington. He was severely wounded in the face during the war.

DR. J. J. BROWNLEE, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, was buried in Metuchen, N. J., Saturday, November 15. He was an efficient officer, and rendered distinguished service during the war, at the close of which he resigned and returned to private life, his health being much broken.

RUMOR has it that Captain R. E. Johnston, 1st Infantry, who recently became insane, is to be placed on the retired list, which would promote 1st Lieut. F. E. Pierce, the Regimental Quartermaster, to Captain.

THE Army Retiring Board at San Antonio, Tex., has been reconvened to examine Captain F. A. Kendall, 25th Infantry, with a view to his retirement.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. HIXTON and George L. Turner, of the 18th Infantry, were recently reported in Helena, Montana, on a visit to old friends.

A MEETING of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held at 104 East 20th street, New York, on Wednesday evening, November 19, when an interesting paper on "Inter-Oceanic Canals" was read by Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, of the Navy, a member of the society, and discussed by the meeting.

WE have received a circular from Mr. Robert B. Beath, Secretary of the Department Committee, G. A. R., on "Meade Memorial," calling for subscriptions in aid of the erection of an equestrian statue of the late Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. Army. About \$13,700 have already been raised for this work, leaving about \$8,000 to be obtained. The statue will be erected under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia, of which Mr. A. J. Drexel is President. It is needless to comment upon the object of this effort. The life and services of Meade are well remembered, and offerings for the praiseworthy purpose of a statue to his memory should be promptly forthcoming. Subscriptions should be sent by check or postal order to Mr. Jas. L. Claghorn, Treasurer Fairmount Park Art Association, President Commercial National Bank, Philadelphia, or Capt. John Taylor, Treasurer Grand Army Committee, No. 335 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

LAST week the Navy Mutual Aid Association acted upon 25 applications; accepted 23, rejected 2.

THE band from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, serenaded Mrs. Hayes, at the White House, Monday evening. The West Point band, which is quartered at the National Hotel, also serenaded several Army officers in different parts of Washington.

GEN. GRANT has accepted an invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, post of Harrisburg, Pa., to visit that city December 15.

THE Philadelphia *Press* publishes a report to the effect that Miss Laura Sickles, daughter of General Daniel E. Sickles, had eloped from Paris with a married man, an Englishman named McCarthy, on the eve of her proposed departure for this country with her father. Miss Sickles is 26 years of age, and is said to be highly accomplished.

GEN. SHERIDAN, who was quite ill for several days before Gen. Grant's arrival in Chicago, but who performed the duties of chief marshal on Wednesday, Nov. 12, had a relapse, and was again confined to his house.

GENERAL JAMES HILL, V. C., was about starting from Candahar to Astrabad when news of the Cabul massacre reached

him. Volunteering for service with General Roberts, he left Candahar one day and the next reached Darwaza, having ridden 180 miles, with two hours' rest; after six hours' sleep he left Darwaza and rode on to Jacobabad, 180 miles further on, almost without rest.

CAPTAIN S. LEDYARD PHELPS, formerly of the Navy, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has written to President Hayes from the Hot Springs of Arkansas that, on account of continued ill health, he tenders his resignation as a member of the Board, to take effect December 1.

THE Indian prisoners captured by Lieut. Farrow, now neatly clad in military dress, are being made useful on road improvements at Fort Vancouver.

LIEUTENANT T. W. SYMONS, Chief Engineer of the Department of California, has returned to Fort Vancouver, having completed the surveys of Fort Coeur d'Alene and the Lake Chelan post.

PARTS second and third of the proceedings in the Fitz-John Porter case have been issued. The three volumes in all make 1,762 pages. Part second mainly comprises maps and diagrams of the battle-fields. Gen. Porter is in Washington looking after his case, and determined to leave no stone unturned to secure his complete vindication.

GEN. SHERMAN is two years older and Gen. Sheridan is nine years younger than Grant. Sherman is fifty-nine; Grant, fifty-seven; and Sheridan, forty-eight.

Or General Pope's speech at the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "It surprised everybody in the room. He spoke with the utmost freedom, and showed clearly that the Army may, at last, boast an orator."

THE Vancouver *Independent* reports that since Lieut. Farrow's return from the Blue Mountains, he has received from Pendleton a set of resolutions of a most complimentary character with regard to his valuable services; apologizing for having misunderstood him early in the campaign, and requesting Gen. Howard to return him to that country. The resolutions are signed by many prominent citizens, including the editors who last spring wrote disparagingly of him.

THE design for a monument to be placed over the Maryland dead in the Confederate Cemetery at Winchester, Va., has been made by Mr. John O'Brien of Baltimore. Mr. O'Brien, who is a native of Ireland, made a statue of Commodore Perry at Cleveland, Ohio, and other memorial statues in the West, including statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln at Chicago, of Daniel Webster in Cleveland, and a bust of S. P. Chase at Washington. The statue at Winchester is a model in plaster of a Confederate infantryman at rest, leaning on his musket. The uniform is the Confederate jacket, fatigue cap, marked with the letters "C. S.," and usual accoutrements of an infantry soldier.

THE venerable mother of the "fighting McCooks" died at New Lisbon, O., recently, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, with her husband and sons. It is but a little more than a year since she engaged in the duty of gathering about a monument the remains of her warrior sons who fell during the war. She was the mother of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. Two sons and two daughters survive.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. H. FREELE's "History of the American Flag" will be issued by A. Williams and Co. as soon as the number of subscribers will warrant. The names already on the list embrace those of the most prominent men in public and professional life in the country, besides a number from abroad.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* reports Robert Toombs as saying relative to his despatch to Chicago: "The Union cannot last. Honest government is impossible under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. I speak for no one but myself, and I don't care to tell a d—d lie about it."

THE secretary of the New York Business Moderation Temperance Society reports that Gen. Butler has joined it.

A MEMORIAL service to General Joseph Hooker was held at the Boston Music Hall on Sunday morning last; the committee having the matter in charge being: Colonel M. B. Lakeman; Lieut.-Col. Brownell Granger; Major C. C. Emery, Colonel C. J. Barker, and Captain I. P. Gragg. Among those attending were the Governor of Massachusetts with his entire Council and full staff, the Mayor of Boston and members of the City Council. The floor was occupied by a Grand Army Post and Veterans. The formal ceremonies consisted of prayer, singing, and other religious services, and a eulogy by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, late chaplain of the First Massachusetts Infantry, now pastor of a Boston Church.

LIEUT. JOHN P. STORY, U. S. A., has been obliged to decline the presidency of the newly organized Army and Navy Club at Washington.

THE following officers have registered at the War Department during the week: 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, 1st Cavalry; Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. F. P. Gross, Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry; Lieut. J. Pitcher, 1st Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. A. De Russy, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery.

THE Col. McLeod, which arrived at Bismarck Nov. 12, was the last boat of the season. She brought down the engineers engaged under Capt. Maguire, of Gen. Terry's staff, in improving the upper Missouri. They have made a three-foot channel from Cow Island to the head of Dauphin's rapids. Another year, with a good appropriation, and the river, it is expected, will be made easy of navigation to Benton the entire season.

ONE of our exchanges reports, that paint applied to the exterior of buildings in autumn and winter will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or hot weather.



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. ROSS, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Resney, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General (with relative rank of Commodore) Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore) George F. Culter, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. F. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief (with relative rank of Commodore) William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor (with relative rank of Commodore) John W. Easby, *chief.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Rensley, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE—Captain Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

## COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.

Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penna.

Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George E. Beckamp, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. H. Colbourn, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

## COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* *Iron clads*: s. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clad *Ajazz*, Comdr. H. B. Seelye; *Atakill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthou; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Mare Island. Repairing, and nearly ready for sea.

ALABAMA\* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 20.

ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. En route to Asiatic squadron.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. En route to Boston, Mass.

ANHELOUT (s. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Captain Henry Wilson. En route to Gibraltar.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Commander Oscar F. Stanton. Norfolk.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge. Sailed Oct. 16 for Naples, where she arrived Oct. 20, having experienced rough weather on the passage. She lost one of her boats.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

HARTFORD (f. s. s. s.), Capt. Jas. A. Greer. Arrived at Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 16, with Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, commander of the naval forces at the South Atlantic Station, on board. The *Hartford* was last from Rio Janeiro, having had a forty-seven days' passage under sail. She has been absent over two years, having left Norfolk October 13, 1877. She proceeded to Boston the next morning.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

ISTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. F. H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. s. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Sailed Nov. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Royal; touched at Charleston Nov. 18.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apia, Samoan Islands.

Despatches have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Chandler, dated at Apia, Samoa, Sept. 19 and 20. War had opened between the old government party and the Maitton party, and a battle had taken place Sept. 17 on the island of Savaii, in which the latter were victorious. The war promises to be one of long duration. Captain Chandler had intended to go to the Tonga group to inquire into the case of P. S. Bloomfield, but a schooner came in with the information that Bloomfield had been awarded \$600 damages, and the policemen, who assaulted, sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. The *Lackawanna*, in order to give the crew a benefit of change of air, left Apia Sept. 2, and went to Pago-pago, in the island of Tatuila. She returned Sept. 5. Gen. Bartlett, the American citizen, who had been taking an active part in the dissensions between the contending parties and precipitated war, was arrested and placed in charge of the U. S. Consul, and his case was before the consular court. At the request of the Consul Capt. Chandler furnished a boat and crew to go to Aana to convey the marshal who arrested Bartlett. Lieut. J. J. Brice

was in charge of the boat. The war is attributed mainly to the acts of Gen. Bartlett and other agitators. Within three or four months much valuable land has been sold by the natives for war material. Little or no planting has been done, and the natives have no idea of laying in provisions for future use. On this account there is some apprehension that the whites owning plantations will be robbed, and it is believed nothing but military force will restrain the natives from entering the town of Apia and plundering. Imported provisions are abundant and prices low, but business is stagnant. On account of the war, many who would invest their money in the islands are sending it home. Captain Chandler would not leave Samoa until he felt satisfied American interests would not suffer by his departure. Then he would go to the Gilbert group, the Sandwich Islands, and San Francisco.

MARION (n. s. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Before going to the Pacific, will complete her crew at New York.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Apprentice Ship, Foot of West 23d street, New York.

MONOCACY (s. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

A correspondent sends the following list of officers at present attached to this vessel: T. Pattison, commodore, commanding station; O. F. Hyerman, lieutenant-commander and ex-officer; Wm. B. Newman, lieutenant and navigator; W. A. Marshall, master; W. E. Whitfield, ensign; J. T. Smith, engineer; B. H. Kidder, surgeon; J. C. Boyd, P. A. surgeon; H. C. Machette, P. A. paymaster; E. J. Allen, boatswain; G. M. Omenester, gunner; H. M. Griffiths, carpenter; J. C. Spalding, paymaster's clerk.

NIPISIC, Comdr. C. H. Schoonmaker. Is out of the dock at Norfolk, and nearly ready for sea.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Shanghai.

PASSAIC\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

All on board are in excellent health and condition. Paymaster Thompson having been relieved is busily engaged in transferring the stores. Ensign Whitfield, recently married to a young English lady in Beaufort, is still absent upon his wedding trip.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. Edw. Terry. Co-quinbo, Oct. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

Arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Nov. 14. She stuck in the mud on the Eastern branch, but got off at high tide.

POWHATAN (f. s. n. s. s.), Capt. David B. Harmony. QUINERATON (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Arrived at Leghorn Oct. 21.

RANGER (s. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Ordered to San Francisco.

RICHMOND (f. s. s. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Yokohama, Sept. 2.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship. Arrived off the Eastern branch of the Potomac on Nov. 13, on the way to Washington, but got badly aground. She got off on the 18th and went to the yard.

SHENANDOAH, Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. En route to Rio.

St. LOUIS, Captain Joseph Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

St. MARY's, Comdr. Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Washington.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell. En route to Bombay.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Capt. John Lee Davis. Was at Villefranche Nov. 3.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. West Coast of Mexico.

VANDALIA (n. s. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Key West, Nov. 14, from the coast of Mexico. All well on board. She has been ordered by telegram to proceed to New York.

Commander Meade reports that the *Vandalia* arrived off Vera Cruz Oct. 30. The voyage from Aspinwall of 1,600 miles was mainly made under canvas in twelve days. Off the Campeche bank a very moderate "norther" was encountered, which was fair wind for the *Vandalia* under single reefed topsails, but it is understood that the same gale was very severe in Vera Cruz and along the coast, and an American brig, in ballast, in Tuspan, is reported to have foundered at sea with all on board—the master having recklessly put to sea when the "norther" was coming on. The *Vandalia* was given a secure berth for mooring close to Castle San Juan d'Ulloa. There were twenty-three days of stormy weather during October, on Mexican coast. On the morning of Nov. 2 the sea broke twenty feet over the mole in a furious surf. Health of Vera Cruz was good, the yellow fever having been less than usual during the past season. Trade is rather dull. The American mail steamer *City of Merida* took fire on the passage down, and was in serious danger for some hours. The cargo suffered considerably. Comdr. Meade offered every facility in his power for repairing the *Merida*.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Boston.

WYANDOTT\*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson. Sailed from Villefranche, Nov. 3, on a cruise to Algeria and the north coast of Africa. She will be at Gibraltar by Nov. 20.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SUBROON CHARLES W. WHITE arrived from the East and reported for duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Nov. 7.

A NAVAL General Court-martial will be convened in Boston next week for the trial of several enlisted men of the *Hartford*.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN C. HOWELL, commanding naval force on European station, reports from Villefranche, Nov. 3, the health of the squadron as excellent.

An inspection was made of the proficiency of the crew of

the *Monongahela* on Nov. 7, at Mare Island, by Commodore Jas. H. Spotts and other Navy officers.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Terre Haute informing him that his country place near that city has been damaged by a cyclone to the amount of \$2,500.

Tree planting has been the order of the day at the Navy-yard over which Commodore Nicholson presides. Long rows of thrifty young elms have been put into the ground this fall, each of which, years hence, will be a living monument to the prudent planter.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT L. HARRIS has been appointed senior member, and Passed Assistant Engineers D. P. McCartney and John Lowe members of a board to experiment with Strange's compressed air and steam engines. The board is to meet at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 24.

Notice is given by the Light House Board that a second-class can buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been moored near a sunken wreck (supposed to be that of the steamer *Champion*) off the coast of New Jersey. The buoy is moored in fourteen fathoms of water, fourteen miles E. N. E. from the Five-Fathom Bank Light Vessel.

An interesting entertainment was given by the cadets at the Naval Academy Saturday night last, upon the presentation of the comedy, "Everybody's Friend." Characters were taken by Cadets King, Maxwell, Craig, Gorgas, Alderdice, Craven, Simpson, Sanford, Rodgers, Jastronski, and Russell. The performance, which was highly creditable and elicited continual applause from the audience, was under the direction of Cadets Haeseler and Alderdice.

A BEAUTIFUL steam launch, to be used, it is supposed, as a torpedo boat, was landed at Aspinwall from the steamship *Atisa*, Oct. 26, and brought by train to Panama. This launch is of extremely delicate model, being 72 feet in length, with no more than about 9 feet beam, and is said to be capable of making 20 knots an hour. This launch, we believe, will proceed under steam to Callao, whence we may learn of her exploits in sending Chilean iron-clads up in a balloon.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

It is now pretty definitely settled that the board to prepare complete regulations for the government of the Marine Corps in the performance of its multifarious duties ashore and afloat, will shortly be convened at the Brooklyn Barracks. The detail is understood to be Lieut.-Col. T. Y. Field, Major Charles Heywood, Capt. R. S. Colburn, Capt. H. B. Lowry, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C. To perform the duty thoroughly and well will require several months of diligent application, and acres of argument.

COMMANDER STANTON, of the United States training ship *Constitution*, writes to the Navy Department from Norfolk, Va., of the gallantry displayed by Master Aaron Ward and Ship's Corporal James Thayer in rescuing a boy who fell overboard, and also of the zeal and celerity displayed by William Johnson and Cecil Rounds, seamen, and by William J. Dower and John Place, second class boys, in picking up three persons, and the Secretary has ordered a commendatory letter to be written to Master Ward, a medal to be given to James Thayer, and the appreciation of the department to be expressed to the others.

CAPTAIN BELKNAP, under date of Nov. 11, reports that quarantine has been raised at Pensacola, and the close of the hot term marks the fourth consecutive season of exemption from visitations of yellow fever in that section of the Gulf coast. The *Canonicus* is still at quarantine station, in charge of Boatswain Crissey and two ship-keepers. He recommends that she be kept there with open hatchways until severe frosts make it safe to take her to the Navy-yard and land her stores; also that when the stores are landed the vessel be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, and all textile fabrics in her furnishings and in the stores of the Pay Department be destroyed by fire.

The crews of the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* took part in the parade on the occasion of the unveiling of the Thomas statue. The marines of those vessels, also those from Norfolk, were united with those at headquarters and Navy-yard, Washington, in forming a battalion in the procession. An invitation was extended to the cadets at Annapolis to attend the ceremonies, but the Secretary of the Navy, after conferring with the superintendent, deemed it inexpedient to allow the cadets to accept the invitation. Two days absence would interfere with their studies; besides, it has been found by experience, that it has been an injury to the cadets when they visited Washington city on occasions of this character.

We quoted recently what was said in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of the adoption of the Lay torpedo by Russia. From another source we learn that early in October Col. Lay experimented with his torpedo in the waters of the Sheldt, Belgium. A large number of officers from Belgium, England, and other places were present, and among them Lieut.-Commander Barber, of the U. S. Navy, who happened to be in Antwerp, and assisted Col. Lay in the experiments. The experiments are said to have been entirely satisfactory and successful. A further experiment was to be made a week later, at night, before a commission appointed by the Belgian government, in which Col. Lay proposed to strike an object twenty feet long at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the starting point.

THE Court of Inquiry, consisting of Commodore A. C. Rhind, Captain Bancroft Gherardi, Commander James O'Kane, and Lieut. Clifford H. West, Judge-Advocate, is having a protracted session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The court is to determine who, if any one, is to blame for the sinking of the schooner *Abbie Pitman* by the frigate *Minnesota*, and pass upon the claims for damages. The *Pitman's* case is represented by Mr. Darling, an admiralty lawyer, who has a stenographer, a marine expert, and a long list of witnesses for his clients—the owners and underwriters—and has submitted a claim for \$30,000 indemnity on cargo, which was centrifugal sugar, and about \$12,000 for loss of vessel and property of officers and crew. At the time of the collision, it was not supposed that the matter would be so serious. The *Minnesota* claims that the *Pitman* injured her to the extent of \$600, and that she was undoubtedly responsible for the accident.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, commanding the Pacific Station, relates in a despatch dated prior to the recent naval engagement between the Peruvian and Chilean naval vessels, the following incident: "On the night of Oct. 5, at 2 A. M., while the *Pensacola* was off Coquimbo, the Peruvian iron-clad *Huascar*, and the corvette *Union*, a ship about the size of the *Alaska*, but heavily armed with rifle guns, were seen entering the harbor. The moon was high and large, the night perfectly still, the sea smooth. The two, steaming very slowly in perfect silence without lights, passed by the starboard side of the *Pensacola* within a cable's length, and stopped in shore of her, between her and the batteries, but leaving her out of the line of fire. They remained in that position for nearly an hour and a half, apparently examining the harbor, perhaps with the hope of finding Chilean transports at anchor. They were not three cable's length distant from the Chilean batteries, which could not be seen from the ships. The Peruvian ships lay motionless within six or eight



hundred yards of the batteries—a perfect target—but not a shot was fired. Having accomplished their purpose, the two ships steamed out as quietly as they had entered. The silence and deliberation of this occurrence, and the manner in which the ships were handled, impressed the Admiral favorably, and indicated good discipline. These ships give the Chileans trouble and anxiety, and perpetually menace their communications, but it is hardly expected that they can long escape the superior naval force of their enemy."

The New York branch of the Naval Institute held its regular monthly meeting at the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, New York, Thursday, Nov. 20th. The paper for the meeting was entitled, "The Development of Armor as Applied to Ships," by Lieut. J. W. Miller, U. S. N. In the absence of Lieut. Miller the paper was read by the corresponding secretary of the branch.

The Philadelphia Press of Nov. 17 gives an interesting account of a visit by one of its representatives to the Navy-yard at League Island. Repairs were going on to the *Junia* and *Supply*, the former having to receive her boilers at New York, as there are no dry docks at League Island. She is being completely overhauled. The *Essex* is to be repaired this winter. The *Supply* is to be fitted out next spring as a school ship, at an expense of \$20,000. The model of the iron unarmored cruiser which is to be submitted by Mr. Hichborn to the Naval Department at Washington, was shown to the Press representative. The model shows the battery and details of the vessel, with its several departments. The specifications show that the cruiser will be of 3,500 tons displacement, and 298 feet in length over all; extreme breadth, 46 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet 5 inches; total tons measurement, 2,342; draft of water aft, 21 feet; depth of water forward, 18 feet 6 inches. Eight boilers will be required, with a diameter of 12 feet and 10 feet 3 inches in length, to generate steam for two compound engines with three cylinders. The diameter of the propeller is to be 19 feet 6 inches, and the vessel will be capable of making 14 knots an hour. Plans and models well advanced for a marine ram, steel armor, designed to make 17 knots an hour, were also shown. Heretofore the marines and officers of the yard have been compelled to quarter on the iron-clad monitor *Dictator*, which was decidedly inconvenient and unpleasant, but that evil has been remedied by the completion of the *Antietam*, which has lately been fitted up for the marine barracks. The interior has been fitted up with every comfort and convenience that thought could suggest. On the upper deck is located the cook-room, dining-room, dormitory, guard-room, drill-room, clothing room, and officers' sleeping apartments, the whole being under the command of Captain William B. Brown. This desirable change has been made through the personal efforts of Secretary Thompson.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 14.—Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman, to duty connected with the Board of Examining Engineers at Philadelphia on the 24th November.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lieutenant Edwin S. Jacob, to the Marion, at New York, on the 25th November.

Cadet Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, Lieutenants E. L. Amory, John C. Wilson, and Giles B. Harber; Master F. H. Crosby; Midshipmen H. M. Witzel, J. M. Orndurf, B. W. Hodges, W. L. Burdick, Henry A. Johnson, T. M. Brumby, J. N. Jordan, V. V. Bronaugh, and W. M. Constant, to the Tennessee on the 2d December.

Midshipman P. V. Lansdale, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Gunner W. A. Ferrier, to the Marion.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 14.—Lieutenant John H. C. Coffin has reported his arrival home, having been detached from duty on the Asiatic Station on the 11th September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Arthur A. Boyd, from the Marion, and leave of absence granted.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, from the training ship *Minnesotas* on the 30th November, and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, on the 1st December.

NOVEMBER 17.—Ensign Samuel W. B. Diehl, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Marion on the 25th November.

NOVEMBER 20.—Lieutenant W. Maynard, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Gunner Samuel Cross, from the Marion, and to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Powhatan.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander George A. Converse for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Surgeon Joseph Hugg, attached to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for fifteen days from November 25.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, extended until Dec. 15.

The leave of Paymaster J. B. Redfield, at present in Florence, Italy, has been extended two months.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 19, 1879: Max Henderson, November 10, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 18.—Captain Percival C. Pope, to take passage in the Cunard steamer *Batavia* on the 29th November for Nice, there to assume duty as commander of the marine guard on board the Trenton, the flag ship of Rear-Admiral Howell, and as fleet marine officer of the European Station.

CHANGES ON EUROPEAN STATION.

Master W. C. Babcock transferred from Alliance to Wyoming on the 15th October.

Ensign W. G. Culver transferred from Trenton to Quinnebang on the 14th October.

Cadet Midshipman T. S. Rodgers transferred from Quinnebang to Trenton on the 15th October.

Cadet Midshipman H. L. Holcombe transferred from Trenton to Quinnebang on the 15th October.

Cadet Midshipmen B. M. Hughes, R. K. Wright, and W. P. White transferred from Trenton, to Wyoming on the 31st October.

Medical Inspector John C. Spear reported for duty on board the Trenton on the 8th October.

TO SAVE SHIPS FROM SINKING.—Mr. Cosmo Logie, late surgeon-major Royal Horse Guards, Blue, suggests the following method of saving ships from sinking when injured at sea: "I. I recommend," he writes, "that every ship shall have a strong iron rod fixed at a given distance from her sides from end to end—this to be

called a tram-rod. 2. That there shall be on each side a given number of steel plates, say some twenty feet in length each, coiled up like those for shop windows, having at the bottom or last plate several spring hooks suspended. This coil to be in a frame-work with some small wheels at the top so as to run on the tram-rod to where required. 3. There shall be always a rope or ropes long enough to encircle the ship at her greatest circumference hung loosely across the bow or other point on a hook at each side, fixed on the tram-rod, and at these points a weight shall be attached to this rope heavy enough to sink it (the rope) to below the level of the ship when unhooked; the same arrangement across the stern. In case of an injury from ramming, shot, etc., liable to sink the vessel, while a couple of sailors are turning the coil to cover the injured part, four sailors will rush to the four hooks (two in front and two to the rear), unhook the ropes, sink them, and pull them under the ship to opposite the coil. The ends next the coil are linked on by corresponding hooks to the hooks of the coil, which is now let down to be hauled tight by the men at the opposite end of the rope. Thus having a steel cuirass, a vulcanized mattress, a sail or sails may be slipped down between the steel cuirass and the ship, to the exclusion of every further drop of water. This is a simple, inexpensive invention and is capable of being used in any sea and by any six of the men on board."—*London Telegraph*, November 6.

It might be well also to have an international understanding that any shot cutting away "the strong iron rod" is to be considered a blow below the belt, and counted a foul.—*ED. JOURNAL*.

SURGEON-GENERAL WALES.—The N. Y. *World* says: Much displeasure is felt in the Navy Department over the recent articles reflecting unfavorably upon Dr. Philip S. Wales, who has been appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy. The reports are believed to have emanated from interested parties, the chief of whom was himself an aspirant for the office. His only claim to the place was seniority in the service, which, while ordinarily taken into account, is not the only qualification necessary to advancement. Secretary Thompson's purpose in appointing so young a man as Dr. Wales was a step towards correcting certain abuses that had grown out of a practice of filling the higher offices with men shortly to be retired. The practice has been flagrant in the medical corps, and it is only necessary to state that a former Secretary appointed and retired five surgeon-generals in seven and a half years to show to what an extent it has been carried. While it benefited the pockets of the beneficiaries it involved an expensive increase in an already too-heavy retired list. Secretary Thompson, fully impressed with the pernicious influence of this innovation, returned to the old practice of selection, which in the Medical Bureau for thirty years, and in all the other bureaus, has been universal as the only one calculated to secure the ablest men. The statement that the present selection was disapproved of by the corps can hardly be true in the face of written congratulations from his colleagues. As to the fitness of the Surgeon-General it is conceded that professionally he stands at the head of the Navy, has been a successful author and teacher of medicine, and is quoted as authority both at home and abroad. His ability is recognized out of the Navy, and his appointment to the office was hailed as a compliment to the profession at large by the most distinguished medical men of the country. Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, of New York, gives expression to this appreciation by tendering to Dr. Wales a public reception in New York. Such are the facts which do not bear out the statements made that his appointment was the result of favoritism and contrary to custom. It is well known that no such sentiments exist as have been published, except, perhaps, in the minds of one or two would-be engineers-in-chief, who count more on age than brains to reach the head of a corps that is now too scientific and intelligent to permit the very few examples of imbecility among them to be raised into unmerited prominence at their expense. While on the subject of naval abuses attention may be called to another that affects the whole Navy. It is the system that pervades among officers and men by which they are able to have themselves transferred after detail from one ship to another as the whim seizes them, or they dislike the captain, executive officer, or the ship. The feeling that they can, almost at will, effect a change of detail when ordered on a cruise has a tendency to almost destroy discipline in the Navy, for instead of going aboard a ship with the full knowledge that they must remain for the cruise, that the ship will be their home for two or three years, they go aboard disposed to find fault with everything, and the grumbling and fault-finding is as much in the ward-rooms as in the berth-deck. An example as to the extent this evil is tolerated may be found in a man-of-war now on her way home from the South Atlantic Station. Her crew consists of 250 men and 18 officers. During her cruise of a little over three years she has had on board 105 officers and 1,300 men. One of the striking causes of the homogeneity of English ships' crews and good practical working from it is due to the fact that the ships are fitted out for a three-years' cruise, and the men and officers recognizing the fact become a mutual support, and are able to accomplish much more than would be possible if they went on board with the idea that they could leave when they liked.

A TREMENDOUS WAR SHIP.—It has for some time been asserted without contradiction that a firm of ship builders on the Clyde has received an order from the Russian government for a monster ironclad, which is to be practically invulnerable, and the subject is attracting considerable interest in official circles. It is said that the vessel is to have an armored deck, in shape like the tortoise, with sharp edges all round, on which an iron ram may expend its force only to its own injury, or, at most, cut through a mere fringe into one of numberless watertight compartments. The surfaces above and be-

low the water being of the same slope, would offer no mark for an opponent's shot, which would glance off without doing the slightest injury, and only vertical fire, which is always unreliable, or battering from above at close quarters, which the monitor's own heavy guns might repel, could be used against such a foe. The old system of boarding might avail, but as the ship is to be 500 feet in length by 100 broad, she would probably convey a great number of men, and boarding might not be easy. The torpedo alone she would have to dread, and against the torpedo she would have to take her chance with the rest. Her armament, according to conjecture, will consist of four or more 100-ton guns, mounted on the disappearing principle, together with appliances for projecting torpedoes; and it is intended to make her for attacks as well as defence at least the equal of any other ship afloat.

It is calculated that a vessel of such a build, though provided with 10,000 horse-power engines, cannot be of great speed, but this is regarded as of secondary consequence in a ship which is described as unassailable. The circular ironclads which the Russians already possess are regarded as failures because their perpendicular sides offer a ready target to the enemy, and Admiral Popoff, who has designed the new cyclad, is understood to have adopted the idea propounded more than ten years since, by a member of the firm to whom the execution of the work is now intrusted. The *Polyphemus*, now building for the British navy, will be somewhat similar in having a sloped deck of iron armor, but she will be small in comparison, and fight only with her ram and torpedoes, being unprovided with guns. In well informed quarters the construction of the floating Malakoff is regarded as a serious fact, and proposals are being discussed for meeting the case, and maintaining the pre-eminence of the British nation upon the seas. Such a ship would not only be very costly, but would occupy a long time—perhaps several years—in building, and in the same time it is believed ample means would be taken to prevent the possibility of this or any other marine prodigy obtaining undisputed domination and setting all the world at defiance. In appearance, except in her breadth of beam, it is thought that the proposed ship will much resemble any other, the tortoise-like back being covered by a temporary or hurricane deck, containing the officers' and men's cabins and other apartments, which would be abandoned when going into action, and might all be shot away without injury to the vital part of the vessel. The Clyde shipbuilders are also expecting an order from Russia for a number of steel vessels of various sizes, chiefly for torpedo launches and gunboats.—*London Times*, Oct. 13.

THAT Russia expects to fight before long some great maritime power is indicated by various facts the significance of which is not to be concealed. She has asked for specifications for swift steamers from all parts of the world where such vessels are built, and is providing herself with every attainable facility for harassing commerce and enabling her ships that are to be used for such purpose to escape heavy cruisers. The Russian Admiralty has also lately caused to be published a book called the "Cruises of the Sumter and Alabama," which of course show the immense mischief that single fast steamships can do when ably and audaciously handled. The volume has been distributed freely among the officers of the Russian navy, and it is plain that they are expected to profit by the exploits it sets forth when a fit occasion arises. As Russia is and from the situation is sure to continue to be friendly to France, and as Germany has no merchant marine of any considerable dimensions, the Russian preparations are obviously intended for the benefit of England, and are so interpreted by the European press. The struggle may be a long time in coming, but it is pretty certain to come at last.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The Russian correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* says: The regular cruiser fleet of the Russian navy consists of three iron-clad frigates and ten clippers and corvettes. Russia has other vessels which might do service in the Baltic, but none that she would send to the ocean to scatter English shipping. The three iron-clad frigates are the *Menin*, the *General Admiral*, and the *Duke of Edinburgh*. The former vessel leaves the Mediterranean in a day or two for the Pacific. She is 285 feet long, 48 broad, 4,800 tons displacement, engines 6,300 indicated horse power, speed 13 knots, armor 6 inches thick, and armament four 12½-ton and two 7-ton guns mounted en barbette. All three vessels are the same, all have a large spread of canvas, and all are cruisers in the very best sense of the term. The *General Admiral* is being fitted out at Cronstadt and the *Duke of Edinburgh* is still in the builder's hands. Both will be ready for service by next summer. The clipper fleet consists of the *Kreutzer* and *Djigit* (both at Vladivostock), the *Jemtchong* (at Sveaborg), and the *Rachonik*, *Nacoonik*, *Plastoon*, *Stelok*, now being completed at Cronstadt. All have been constructed since 1875, and are designed for the Pacific fleet. They are 214 feet long, 33 broad, 14 feet deep, displacement 1,334 tons, engines 250 nominal or 1,500 indicated horse power, speed 13 knots, coal supply for fourteen days; guns, three 6-inch of Krupp construction on a revolving platform on the upper deck, and a number of four-pounder carronades. Three corvettes, very similar to them in construction, the *Vadnik*, *Bayon*, and *Gaidamak*, recently returned to Cronstadt from the Pacific, and are being fitted out for a second term of service. These ten corvettes, three iron-clad frigates, five Atlantic cruisers, and five Moscow privateers constitute the entire cruise force of Russia. Russia has no mercantile fleet to furnish other vessels, and the steamers of the Black Sea Company are unfitted for further ocean service. All the same, Russia is very strong in her cruiser arm and the additions the Grand Duke Constantine proposes to make to it will render Russia a powerful antagonist to England the next time war breaks out. It is significant that the development of the cruiser fleet has no other object in view but the sole and exclusive one of injuring the mercantile shipping of the English nation.



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**GEORGE H. THOMAS.**

NO figure in the illustrious array of Union soldiers  
during the civil war furnishes a nobler ideal of an  
Army commander than Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS  
—a Virginian who fought for the Union, not because he  
loved his State less, but because he loved his country  
more. Were an exemplar to be chosen for our young  
soldiers to pattern after, no better could be found than  
he. Gen. THOMAS was the vindicator of experience, in  
war, above experiment; a type of the professional sol-  
dier; a commander who believed in the excellence of  
method as well as in the abundance of material. With-  
out the impetuosity of his younger compeer, SHERIDAN,  
or the strategic inventiveness of his West Point class-  
mate, SHERMAN, THOMAS possessed a perfect union of  
prudence and courage; while his quality of steadfast-  
ness is well typified in the name by which he is so often  
called—the Rock of Chickamauga.

High as was the rank to which he rose, it was not so  
high as his fame; and we are convinced that he would  
have emerged from the war still nearer the topmost  
position, had not his own modesty and his sense of fit-  
ness held him back. For, already in September, 1862,  
he was offered the command of the Army of the Ohio,  
as the Army of the Cumberland, the largest army west  
of the Alleghenies, was at that time called. He  
peremptorily refused that command, because he believed  
that BUELL ought to be allowed to retain it, and prob-  
ably, also, because he did not wish to spring from the  
command of a division to that of an army. Fancy  
Gen. HOOKER, who, after Bull Run, waited on Presi-  
dent LINCOLN, and told him that he (HOOKER) was a  
better general than any he had on that field—fancy  
HOOKER, we say, declining that command of the Army  
of the Ohio! Yet, had he not refused to supersede  
BUELL, to what honors might not THOMAS have arisen?  
For, we must remember that, though sometimes com-  
manding in a beaten army, he was never himself beaten  
on any field. His career was an unbroken round of  
success. His first battle, that of Mill Springs, was a  
victory—the first victory gained at the West, and incal-  
culably valuable, therefore, in its prestige as well as in  
its material results. He fought in three desperate and  
sanguinary battles, at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and  
Chickamauga—the former under BUELL, and the two  
latter under ROSECRANS—and, though the results in all  
three were so indecisive that both sides at the time  
claimed the victory, it is quite certain that in all three  
THOMAS stood like a rock against all the assaults that  
were made upon him. The same traits of perfect  
command of his resources, and perfect knowledge

how to use them, were visible in all the rest of his  
career. Indeed, we may point out that at the outset of  
the war THOMAS had a higher rank and a larger experi-  
ence than either GRANT, SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN. He  
was a major of the 2d Cavalry—the regiment whose  
colonel was ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and its lieuten-  
ant-colonel ROBERT E. LEE. The real wonder is not  
that THOMAS rose at last to the independent command  
of an army, and conduct of a campaign, but that he was  
so long in reaching it. Yet the moment he was in com-  
mand, and conducting such a campaign, his capability  
for supreme command, no doubt always possessed, re-  
vealed itself; and then, thanks to a fortunate conjunc-  
tion, not brought about at any solicitation of his own,  
he for the first time gathered for his own brow such  
laurels as he had long helped to pluck for others.

The Nashville campaign of 1864 must, indeed, always  
remain as the highest monument to the soldierly skill and  
wisdom of THOMAS. It is true that by his comrades and  
subordinates, who this week have unveiled to his mem-  
ory at the national capital the noble equestrian statue  
of WARD, his earlier achievements are held more closely  
in remembrance. They recall, for example, how, on  
the field of Chickamauga, when, under the fierce onset  
of BRAGG's army, the right flank of ROSECRANS broke  
away, and ROSECRANS himself was swept off in the  
resistless flood, the tide of battle surged around THOMAS,  
only to find there a rock. With his own command, aided  
by gallant detachments rallying from dismembered  
corps, he stood planted across the Rossville road to Chat-  
tanoga; he held the road, and saved the Army of the  
Cumberland. They recall the exhibition of the same  
splendid firmness at the earlier battle of Stone River,  
where again he held the centre like a rock, when the  
right had been swept away. They recall that it was  
THOMAS who stormed Mission Ridge, after a deployment  
"with the precision of parade." Or they remember how  
well THOMAS maneuvered 60,000 men out of the 100,000  
that set out for Atlanta. But though the Army of the  
Cumberland was divided after Atlanta, and only half of  
given to its old commander for the Nashville cam-  
paign, not only those who took part in it but those who  
marched with SHERMAN to Savannah, must concede that  
it was the most admirable feature of THOMAS's career.

In the Nashville campaign, whether we regard the  
difficulty of the task set to Gen. THOMAS or the splendor  
of its accomplishment, it must be placed in the first rank  
of the war's achievements. When the duty of protect-  
ing Tennessee was assigned to THOMAS by Gen. SHER-  
MAN, near the end of September, 1864, the latter's line  
of supply had already been broken by FOREST with his  
cavalry, while Hood's main army was on the move to  
the North. This opened to SHERMAN the possibility of  
a march to the sea, which would wear all the signs of  
conquest; and as already Hood was ahead of him on  
the northerly march, he put this project of a seaward  
march in execution, after having first ineffectually fol-  
lowed Hood clear out of Georgia into Alabama. The  
task then left to THOMAS was one of tremendous re-  
sponsibility. It is little to say that it was the heavier  
end of the campaign. SHERMAN, with the bulk of the  
great Army that had marched to Atlanta, was now  
marching away from the enemy, on an unopposed jour-  
ney to the coast. To THOMAS had been left but two  
corps of that Army; and with this force, as he himself  
expressed it, in his report, "I found myself confronted  
by the army which, under Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, had so  
skillfully resisted the advance of the whole active Army  
of the Military Division of the Mississippi from Dalton  
to Chattanooga, reinforced by a well-equipped and  
enthusiastic cavalry command of over 12,000 men." Gathering  
to him such garrisons as he could spare,  
THOMAS was able to hold at Pulaski about 30,000 men,  
and these faced an army of from 53,000 to 57,000 under  
Hood. But recruits and reinforcements were on the  
way to THOMAS, and his only anxiety was for time suf-  
ficient to get them in.

We shall not pause to describe the details of that  
campaign of unsurpassed skill, in which, resisting  
Hood's advance at Duck River and Spring Hill, and in-  
flicting a heavy blow on him at Franklin, THOMAS at  
last gathered all his forces at Nashville, and, there pois-  
ing them, until the fullness of time had come, dealt a  
blow to Hood which annihilated his army and therewith  
the Confederate cause at the West. The annals of the  
war can be searched in vain to find a Confederate army  
absolutely ruined in so rapid a campaign, and under  
such circumstances. For, Hood brought across the  
Tennessee from 52,000 to 57,000 veteran soldiers; he  
left 25,000 of them killed, wounded, or prisoners, be-  
sides thousands of deserters—and only his splendid rear  
guard kept the remainder from being a mere mob of  
fugitives. All this THOMAS effected with the loss of but  
10,000 men. If Gen. SHERMAN's dictum is true, that  
"war consists not in killing merely, but in accomplish-



ing some direct result, with the least loss of life, and, therefore he that understands it best is the best soldier," surely the place of GEORGE H. THOMAS is high among American soldiers; and we may remark that Gen. SHERMAN said what we have quoted in the course of a tribute to THOMAS.

We will not pause to fill in this hasty sketch with a recital of the work of organization that THOMAS effected—he had not only to construct an army, and to assign recruits, while in the process of opposing Hood's invasion, but even to remount some of his own cavalymen, whose horses had been taken for the trip to Savannah; while, as his report says, "the splendid pontoon train properly belonging to my command, with its trained corps of pontoniers, was absent with General SHERMAN"—a lack which prevented him from rendering the Nashville campaign still more dazzlingly brilliant in its results. We must briefly note, however, that, as is well remembered, his care in preparation and his judgment in determining the proper time for his attack were so little appreciated, that he was actually relieved from command just before his great battle. The dignity, manliness, self-forgotten patriotism, and firmness with which THOMAS answered this hasty action appealed powerfully to the nature of Gen. GRANT, who fortunately suspended the order, and afterwards paid a magnanimous tribute to THOMAS's good judgment. As for Gen. SHERMAN, his choice of THOMAS for a task so important had been amply vindicated, and his daring campaign justified itself by its double success at Savannah and Nashville.

Having thus spoken of Gen. THOMAS as a soldier, we need not, while so many of his old Army have assembled this week at Washington, allude to his traits as a man—his grave and dignified, yet kindly demeanor, his unaffected modesty, his simplicity of spirit and incorruptible integrity, his fondness for exactness, method, and accuracy, his frankness and magnanimity, his freedom from envy and spleen, his upright life. These reminiscences have no doubt crowded upon the minds of his former comrades as they witnessed the unveiling, on Wednesday, at the national capital, of WARD's magnificent statue, showing the soldier in his massive physique, and in his habitual intelligent repose. We cannot but recall the eloquent tribute of his class-mate, friend, and commander, General SHERMAN, who, in his order announcing the death of THOMAS, said: "Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief." Now they can look upon his image in bronze with manly joy.

#### THE 81-TON GUN AT SHOEBOURNNESS.

The great gun trial at Shoebourness, an account of which we transcribed last week from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, does not seem to have been the unqualified success at first represented, if we may judge from articles in the *London Times*, and *Globe*, and *Engineering*. The *London Globe* says: "The firing of the 81-ton gun at Shoebourness the other day illustrated the risks that men will run in pursuit of gain. It was noticed that the copper gas-check, attached to the 1,700 lbs. projectile, and weighing some 20 lbs., blew off when some 30 yards from the gun, and flying sideways with great force fell among some men at work in a brick field some 300 yards away. On going after it, it was discovered that the mass of copper usually flew off and fell in that vicinity when the gun was fired, but that the men had concealed the fact and had made quite a tidy sum by selling these dangerous windfalls. If a man had been hit by any of these gas-checks he would assuredly have been killed or badly maimed." *Engineering*, October 17, says:

The experiments were brought to an untimely end after the first round. It was observed that the copper gas-check became detached from the projectile immediately after the latter left the muzzle of the gun, and pursuing a trajectory of its own, landed some 250 yards to the left rear near some men who were working in a brick field. It subsequently transpired that several of the gas-checks on the previous day had behaved in the same erratic fashion, and it was consequently decided that the gun was too dangerous to be fired any more, and so the experiments were brought to a close. These gas-checks were, as we have always been informed, meant to put muzzle-loaders on a par with breech-loaders, by hermetically closing the bore of the gun in front of the powder gases. A gas-check as applied to the 80-ton gun is a copper plate weighing 20 lbs., which when the gun is fired is supposed to expand itself into the grooves, and also into the face of the base of the projectile, which is serrated in order to make it stick.

It appears, however, from recent experience that it is liable to prove more dangerous to friends than to foes, just as the 38-ton muzzle-loader of the *Thunderer* did. In this case as in every other the authorities who have taken upon themselves the defence of the nation were warned beforehand what would happen, but they turned a deaf ear. Sir William Palliser drew their attention to the dangerous character of the service gas-check, and pointed out the American ring check invented by Capt. Butler, U. S. Army, which had answered perfectly with the heaviest ordnance in the States, and which being somewhat in the nature of a Bramah collar cannot give way. But the advice was not taken.

The gun referred to is the experimental 80-ton gun cal. 16 in., and chambered to 17 inches diameter of chamber. By this change and the raising the charge to 445 lbs. of powder the committee hoped to beat the performance of the corresponding Krupp gun. On September 11 and 12, 1879, it gave, with 425 lbs. powder and 1,760 lbs. shot, 1,603 feet i. v., and with 445 lbs. powder gave 1,657 feet i. v., which is about 9 feet i. v. in excess of the Krupp gun. The complete success in this country of the multigroove rifling, with Capt. Butler's plan of expansive projectiles, as also his able criticism of the then prevailing plan of breech-loading rifling, and the success of his system of short concentric chambering and base rotation, attracted prompt attention abroad, and opened up new possibilities in the field of gunnery. Since the adoption of this system Krupp has been much less restricted as to the power of his powder charge; and has taken a huge stride beyond his muzzle-loading rivals in England, and accomplished those wonderful results at Meppen, an analysis of which proves their value to be due to the adoption of the new system of rifling and shooting guns applied in this country.

Capt. Butler's report "Projectiles and Rifled Cannon" (D. Van Nostrand, New York) may be said to have administered the death blow to the lead coated projectiles, although these were in use as recently as the Russian-Turkish war, and are still used with the majority of Krupp's guns in service. Apparently the English have been spending much time and money in an effort to get something different from the American plan; but in point of fact they are going over very old ground. We can assure our contemporaries over the water that from our point of view it seems quite sure they will have their labor for their pains. They can console themselves, however, by the reflection that England is not the only country possessing officials gifted with a small but chronic ambition to "originate"—that is, to lose a great deal of time in useless or ill-chosen experiments at the public expense.

THE Indian Peace Commission organized at Los Pinos, on Thursday, Nov. 13, all the members, including Gens. Hatch, Adams, and Chief Ouray, being present. Lieut. Valois, of the 9th Cavalry, was chosen recorder and legal adviser; J. Townsend, of New Mexico, interpreter, and George D. Hermon, of the agency, clerk. Friday noon, Ouray came in, bringing Chiefs Johnson, Douglass, and Sowerwick, who were nervous notwithstanding efforts to appear at ease. The Indians appeared quite anxious as to the whereabouts of the troops. Other Indians afterwards presented themselves. Chief Jack refused to appear, and is reported to have gone to the Uintah reservation. He is believed to have led the Indians against Thornburgh.

Thus far there has been developed a surprising degree of innocence and ignorance in regard to the matters under investigation. Chief Douglass was not present either at the Milk Creek fight or at the agency massacre; Chief Johnson and others are equally ignorant. Gen. Adams seems to be indignant, and to declare there is flat perjury somewhere. This, however, is not necessarily the case. For it is quite possible, and even probable, that the warriors at Thornburgh's fight were chiefly young braves under the chieftainship of Jack, who has taken the precaution to absent himself from the council. And even without this supposition, there is some point in what Ouray rather petulantly replied to Gen. Adams—that he could only bring the Indians to testify, and could not control what they should say; "and under what law is a man obliged to convict himself?" Ouray seems to think that Gen. Adams is trying to force him into a false position.

One Sowerwick seems to have, thus far, the best show for the Ute belt of ignorance or mendacity, since he was not positive whether there had been any fight at Milk Creek, any massacre at the agency, or anything anywhere. Asked by Gen. ADAMS, "Was I ever in your house on the Grand River?" he said "No." Gen. Adams then explained that he slept in Sowerwick's tent, and held a council there from 11 o'clock until 6 o'clock.

One cannot resist the conviction that in this matter, "bad begins and worse remains behind." It was a bad business for the Indian agent Meeker to quarrel with the Utes, who had as much right to want a particular piece of their land for grazing as Meeker had to want it for ploughing; and it was a blunder, to say the least, for him to procure troops to enforce his absurd whim. From that time, everything went wrong, except that the Indians gave up their captives unharmed, and this act should be passed to their credit. Meanwhile the Army is waiting on the Commission, with the prospect of passing the whole winter in discomfort and suffering only to begin the war again in the spring. The other

day, several of the soldiers of the military escort of the commission, were found with frozen feet, while a storm was raging. Had this happened to some expedition to the North Pole, or in some retreat after a disaster, like that from Moscow, there might have been excuse for it. But that a great nation like ours should, in time of peace, be so scrimped in resources, or have so little latitude in their use, as to leave its soldiers to freeze, is monstrous. And this is only one example; for officers write us from the Ute campaign of their men being insufficiently provided with blankets. It is all very well for civilians in their comfortable offices, with desk work or talk from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and then dinner, the opera and a warm bed, to call for troops to freeze on the Colorado hills, in order to enforce the mandates of the Indian Office; but in our opinion the thing has gone too far, and those who give up their comfort and their lives to reduce the Indians to subjection after they go to war should be allowed some control of them to prevent their being driven to the war-path.

SECRETARY THOMPSON will, in his annual report, disclose the fact that there has been a saving of \$1,500,000 in the expenditure of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and that this excess will be covered into the Treasury. Speaking of this, the *Boston Herald* says with equal truth and force: "Secretary Thompson is to be congratulated upon his success as an economical administrator of the naval department, for not only has he made that branch of the public service live within its income, but he has on hand, to turn into the Treasury, a large surplus of unexpended money. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the Secretary that his predecessors in office have not been noted for their frugality; for, under their management, the naval department has been distinguished for its extravagance. Even now there are many things which might be improved, in the methods followed at the various Navy-yards; but a radical reform cannot be made in a day, nor a year, where the matter to be remedied is so complex and extensive as our naval department is. It is no slight gain to have at the head of it a man who has shown his willingness to carry on the work of improvement. Secretary Thompson's industry is well known, and none of his associates in power give a closer attention to the duties of office than he. Indeed, during the past few months, he has been conspicuous as the one cabinet officer who was not to be drawn away from Washington to do outside work for the party. Possibly this may account for the gratifying statement he now makes in his report as to his annual expenditures."

In referring to a book of ordnance regulations prepared by Commanders Farragut and Dornin and Lieuts. Barron, A. H. Harwood and Fairfax, in 1850, Farragut's biographer says: "Like everything else which does not originate and end in Washington, it was soon allowed to go out of use. It was not, indeed, a work of any pretension, but it contained facts which are always important in the profession, and many of which were unknown before. The book of ordnance regulations was highly commended by officers of other navies than our own. 'But where is it now?' asked Farragut at a later day. 'God only knows! For those who had the power called a new board ten years after, and made a few necessary changes to suit the introduction of steam and heavy guns, and the names of the original board were obliterated, while the result of their labor probably stands to-day as the work of some other individuals. I do not care for the praise that such a volume might win; but I despise the spirit that prompts those who have a little temporary power about the seat of government to purloin the credit due to others.' All of which is respectfully submitted to those who are endeavoring to appropriate the labor of others in the matter of Rifle Practice.

MR. J. F. FINNERTY, of the *Chicago Times*, who has been with the troops in Colorado, says, in a letter to that paper, from Lambert's Ranch, Bridges's Pass, W. T., Oct. 31: "Conducted as business now is in the American Army, I call the whole system a failure and a farce. It is not the fault of the officers—neither are the men to blame. The system itself is responsible. The United States Army is a vast fatigue party—always doing heavy manual labor, which lowers the *esprit* of the troops, renders them heavy, awkward, miserably drilled, and, with few exceptions, entirely inferior on foot or horseback to the savage light cavalry who are periodically opposed to them in the field. This is plain speaking, but I challenge any officer or soldier in the Army to controvert what I have here set down. If we are to have an Army at all, let there be a pioneer corps, or a military train, to do the dirty work. Let us, then, have the companies filled up to the proper standard—an average of seventy-five men—and let our twenty-five



thousand laboring hacks be drilled and "set up" so as to be efficient against any enemy they have to encounter. Some few regiments are pretty well taken care of by their field officers, but to drill men and work them like slaves, building and repairing forts, and so forth, at the same time, does not fill the bill. No wonder that desertions are so frequent. It is infamous to enlist men to be shot at, and not give them even a decent show to learn the use of their weapons, so as to be able to defend themselves properly when the hour of trial comes."

We have often wondered in virtue of what trait, occult experience, or daily curriculum of study it was that the late Secretary Stanton took upon himself practically the functions of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and proceeded to exercise those functions. We have always given full credit to the energy and administrative genius of Edwin M. Stanton, and give it still; but it has been a mystery how a Pennsylvania politician and lawyer, who had not the faintest idea of the art military until appointed Secretary of War, found himself to have suddenly become one of the world's great captains—even as Minerva sprang full panoplied from the brain of Jove. This historic puzzle is solved by a passage from a recent book, the "Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by his daughter Mamie and his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth. To the latter, the great snob of genius wrote from Washington, under date of February, 1868:

I dined (against my rules) with Charles Sumner on Sunday, he having been an old friend of mine. Mr. Secretary Stanton (War Minister) was there. He is a man of a very remarkable memory, and famous for his acquaintance with the minutest details of my books. Give him any passage anywhere and he will instantly cap it and go on with the context. He was commander-in-chief of all the Northern forces concentrated here, and never went to sleep at night without first reading something from my books, which were always with him. I put him through a pretty severe examination, but he was better up than I was.

Here we have the American Iliad in a nutshell. "He was commander-in-chief of all the Northern forces concentrated here, and never went to sleep at night without first reading something from my books." This juxtaposition tells the whole story. It certainly gives one a better idea of Stanton as possessing "human nature" to hear this told of him; but it also confirms the idea that his military fancies were a sort of combination of those of Major Bagstock and Mr. Winkle.

EVERY profession has its enemies, and not even the saintly life the editor leads can wholly save him from the assaults of the wicked ones. The New York World, speaking of the type deranging fiend, whose malicious attempts to misrepresent him, are the editor's chief temptation to profanity, says: "Typographical blunders are of all countries, and the wit of man has not yet devised any effectual means to prevent them." The London Economist, a journal of figures and statistics, in its current issue just received dates the late Austro-Prussian war in '1866,' and makes England consume £17,000,000 instead of £1,700,000 worth of foreign fruit, besides oranges and lemons, in one year. Even in the office of the London Times, where it is said to be the custom to offer a reward for the discovery of every error, errors daily occur, to the great delight of the smaller wittlings of the London press, and the annals of that journal are enlivened with the records of some of the most grotesque blunders ever devised by the enemy of mankind."

REAR-ADMIRAL AMMEN has had an interview with President Hayes in regard to the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, and stated that he is informed from Paris that one-third the capital necessary will be immediately advanced by a leading banking house of Europe, upon condition of Gen. Grant's accepting the presidency of an American company organized for the construction of the work. A Herald reporter called upon the General for his views, who, in reply as to whether he would accept, said he would to know first that ample subscriptions had been made and certain concessions obtained from the Nicaraguan government that he favored the route, and as to its management that it should be neutral waters, and that Congress should pass an act assuming some sort of supervision over it, simply to have an eye to its protection, because it is on our continent. Being asked as to whether the canal project would cause any change in his plans Gen. Grant said it might, that he might go to Cuba for the winter, but would defer his visit if he could assist the project in any way.

WARS and rumors of wars fill the air of Europe, and the activity of our arms manufacturers and dealers on this side the Atlantic indicates that there is something more than usual astir. The demand for munitions of war is a sort of a barometer indicating the condition of the political atmosphere, and the weather indications

just now are stormy. Among the various rumors is one to the effect that Russia is aiding Turkey in the purchase of arms. Time would certainly bring its revenges if after England had encouraged Turkey to the point of war with Russia, the latter should return the compliment in kind. This rumor is in keeping with the report that comes from Constantinople, that England's present diplomatic activity is due to "a grave suspicion" on England's part that there "is an understanding between Russia and Turkey." The Turks are certainly "between the deep sea and the devil."

THE Ordnance officers are conducting some experiments at Sandy Hook with the Springfield Rifle at long range, to ascertain, probably, to what extent General Benét will be required to revise the opinion he has recorded in at least two of his annual reports that "the dimensions of cartridge now regulation will not be changed." "There is no doubt," writes a well informed correspondent, "but that our Springfield must have a heavier charge and projectile and a greater twist with more grooves, which step the Ordnance themselves are now taking, only they don't like to have such steps forced on them by progress outside of their close corporation." This suggests the inquiry as to whether the Ordnance Corps exists for the Army or the Army for the Ordnance Corps.

THE Honorable James Boothby Burke Roche, second son of Baron Fermoy, who has been hunting for two seasons in the West, has been giving the N. Y. Herald his views on the Indian question. He is of opinion that we pamper the Indians too much, and it follows that they will not work so long as rations are furnished, but they should be made to work, as in Canada, where but little trouble is experienced in this connection. He further thinks the whiskey trader one great drawback, and the small number of troops stationed among the tribes another. Opinions differ, but the fact remains that the Indian is a difficult subject to deal with under any aspect of the case.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL MARCY, in his annual report, says many complimentary things of Gen. Pope and Captain Blunt, quartermaster, in regard to their management of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. As the workshops at the prison are now complete, the General suggests that the Government make arrangements for the manufacture of other articles of the soldier's equipment other than those now manufactured there. The workshops were constructed in a substantial manner entirely by the labor of the convicts. From what the General reports we must believe that our military prison, although it has existed only a few years, is already a model one.

MR. DUDLEY H. CHASE, late captain 17th U. S. Infantry, desires us to state that he has files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from its inception up to and including 1878, and that he will donate them to some post library of the Regular Army—libraries to pay the cost of transportation. The 17th Infantry is to have the first choice. He requests librarians and commanding officers to address him at once on the subject, at Logansport, Indiana. He also has numerous magazines which he will donate as above. The opportunity should be embraced promptly.

A MEETING of the Military Service Institution at its rooms at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., is announced for Monday, Nov. 24, when an interesting paper by Captain James Chester, 3d U. S. Artillery, on the "Pointing of Sea Coast Guns," will be read. It is understood that Captain Chester has perfected a plan by which the line of fire and elevation on passing objects from the guns of forts can be determined with mathematical accuracy. Captain Chester is now, and has been for some time, on duty as Professor of Military Science at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

THE jury empanelled at the International Exhibition of Science as applied to industry, in France, has just awarded the diploma of honor to the Signal Corps of the United States Army for the most perfect system of collecting and utilizing meteorological data for the benefit of commerce and navigation. The diploma is the highest reward accorded.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "Knife, Co. D, 25th Infantry," suggests that one colored regiment of U. S. Artillery be established. We hardly think Congress will take kindly to the suggestion, and whatever the value of negroes as soldiers, we doubt the policy of establishing caste regiments in the Service at all, and we believe such to be the general feeling.

THE President issued an order November 17 closing the several executive departments on November 19, to enable employees to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Thomas statue. The Treasury Department building were illuminated Wednesday and Thursday nights.

CAPT. EDWARD PALLISER, "late Capt. 7th Hussars," sends us a copy of a letter addressed to the London Army and Navy Gazette, in which he says, on the subject of "the United States Artillery:"

I cannot agree with Commo. Simpson that his brother officers have been inactive in the matter of heavy ordnance, and am struck at his almost ignoring the great competitive trial between five heavy guns at Sandy Hook, to test the rival merits of steel tubes and coiled wrought-iron barrels. I beg to present you with a copy of my report on United States Artillery, in which you will find a description of the guns, of the trial, and of the result. Before the trial came off, a committee of American officers of the Board of Ordnance visited Europe, and inspected all the great-gun shops. They visited Herr Krupp's foundry, and wished to buy a heavy gun for the competition, but were refused. The answer was "that he (Herr Krupp) would gladly arm all their fleet and forts for them, but that he would not sell them a gun." I do not think Commo. Simpson could have heard of that. It is probable, however, that as Herr Krupp's guns are lined with common steel, that had he sold one, it would have exploded, under the firing of 900 battering-charges. There have been explosions of Krupp guns, notably one at Constantinople last year, and a most disastrous one lately on board the German ship Benven. A 9½-inch gun, firing mild German powder, had its steel tube destroyed by a few hundred rounds, and then burst among the unfortunate crew. I agree with the United States Board of Ordnance that such guns are not fit for competitive purposes, and that the system of gun construction, combining true science with the utmost economy, is that which Commodore Simpson places last on his list, viz., the system which won the competition in America, by defeating the guns lined with the best German steel. This system consists, not in shrinking hoops over a thick steel tube, and so placing a permanent bursting-strain on the gun, which is manifestly wrong, but in placing coiled wrought-iron barrels loose into their casings. The United States officers who have charge of the armaments of the forts and fleet of their country are pursuing their course steadily; their guns have given uniform satisfaction, and none have exploded. The same may be said of similar guns in our service, where there are many hundreds in constant work. It is only a few weeks since the United States' flagship Trenton, with a battery of 11 guns, made in America, lay off Gravesend. Does Commodore Simpson believe that his brother officers would like to exchange their battery for the guns of the German Benven? I think they would probably decline to do so. Canada, I rejoice to say, has followed the example of her neighbor. She has tested a gun, made by her own people, to see if it would burst, and is now about to commence the manufacture of her own armament. Here, in England, "tremendous interests" bar the way, and I may add, tremendous difficulties (all imaginary) are thrown in the way. Economy, also, is no object; but Commodore Simpson must not be misled by this into the belief that all Englishmen consider his countrymen, in both theory and practice, on the wrong track.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The work of strengthening the foundation of the Washington Monument, to which we recently alluded, is still carried on under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Casey, of the Engineers, assisted by Capt. Davis, of the 14th Infantry. The total weight of the completed shaft will be 43,671 tons, not 210,000,000 lbs. as stated. When we add to this the weight of the foundation, the pressure per square foot of the mass is so much greater than the material pressed now has been known to sustain, that a stronger foundation had to be made or the monument abandoned. In general terms the strengthening consists in underpinning and extending the surface of the base of the foundation, so as to distribute the load over a greater area and within the limits of resistance of the soil to be pressed, and the details of the strengthening portion, as given by Col. Casey, are as follows: It consists of a mass of Portland concrete, 121 ft. 6 in. square, the bottom surface of the mass being placed at the level of water, or 12 ft. 4 in. below the present bottom of the foundation. This mass extends 18 feet under the outer edge of the foundation, and 5 feet under the outer face of the shaft at its lowest point. The outer edges of this mass are parallel with the edges of the present foundation, and are 23 ft. 3 in. without the base. The mass is 41 ft. 3 in. in width. The area inclosed within the outer edges of this foundation is 16,002 square feet. To lock the old foundation in with the new, and distribute the pressure more uniformly over the new mass, three large buttresses on each side of the structure—twelve in all—are to be carried from the upper surface of the new foundation up and under the outer portions of the shaft, while to sustain the central portion of the old foundation a leg of concrete is projected to be placed under the middle of it, using the present well, enlarged, as a means of access to the portion to be excavated and filled. The process of tunnelling in order to construct this foundation has already been described. The layers of cement are connected to each other by dowel stones set in the faces of the layers, and with panel depressions in the alternate layers into which the intermediate layers are moulded. The layers are of strong Portland cement concrete, except for a short distance under the old foundation, where rubble masonry has been forced in and wedged up under the stones of that structure. Before commencing the shaft the terrace which is to surround the monument will be embanked to its proper height. When this is done it is estimated that the bed of the foundation will be subjected to a pressure of 80,378 tons, or a mean pressure per square foot upon the bed of 5,002 tons. The maximum pressure per square foot upon any portion of the foundation not exceeding 5,398 tons, even with the wind pressing about 55 pounds to the square foot, this pressure is only 0.371 of a ton greater than the pressure now exerted by the present structure, which with its foundation weighs only 32,176 tons.

THE Seminole Indians in the South of Florida have threatened to kill a young boy of their number known as Little Billy, because he persists in going to school at Fort Meyers and learning to read, write, and speak, English. They denounce him as a deserter from his tribe. The Key West Key says that the Indians must be taught that their tribal laws will not be tolerated in Florida, and that they can ostracize Little Billy if they choose, but if they kill him the tribe "will be destroyed as the prairie grass before the summer fires," for their conduct would be resisted by every citizen in the southern part of the State.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## SCHONBRUNN AND THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

Go where you will in Europe, you are sure to find something associated with the memory of Napoleon. At one time it is a public garden he has planned in some city captured by his army. At another it is a monument to one of his favorite generals, or perhaps it is only the stone that marks the place where some German patriots were shot by his orders. Then again, you see, as in Venice, a palatial building he has raised to complete a hitherto unfinished square, and at the same time to commemorate the occupation of the city by the French.

Often the souvenir is a personal relic. In London there is his travelling carriage, captured by the Prussians but a few minutes after he had left it near Waterloo. In Dresden, in the king's carriage house, they show you Napoleon's gilded state coach, given him by the Saxons, and now standing next that once used by Augustus the Strong. And among the mementoes of historical personages distributed throughout the Continental museums, you will find in one place his coronation robes, in another his camp stool and chess table, in another his old arm chair used at St. Helena, and the linen he wore on his death bed.

Then, too, there is many a hamlet, lying off the line of present travel by rail, that some event of his marvellous career has rescued from eternal obscurity. Around its cluster of a dozen or low, tile covered cottages are the broad fields, unbroken by any line of wall or fence, in which you see only a few oddly dressed peasant women, bending over their work as they gather the beets and turnips, in the midst of a landscape that would gladden the heart of a Poussin.

But it was in those pleasant fields that his soldiers have met the enemies of France. And, whether a sharp engagement of a furious battle raged there, whether only a few hundred wretches were maimed for life, or hundreds of thousands lay dead among the trampled harvests and around the ruined homes of the miserable peasants; whether Napoleon was victor or vanquished, the petty village, the insignificant hamlet, is famous forever. For here was fought the battle of Aspern, there Wagram, and here Austerlitz. There, on the vast plain of Leipsic, where nearly a million of men fought for two days, and the isolated combat was a feature of the contest, are Kolberg, Wachau, and Mockern. And there, on his last fatal field, are La Haye Sainte and Hougomont.

But be the souvenir what it may, or wherever found, ten to one, if it is not among the first things to which is drawn the attention of the tourist; and this is particularly the case if he happens to be an American.

Account for it as you will, but for a peace-loving people we are wonderfully fond of military heroes—of the old world. But we talk more about and care more about Napoleon than all the rest together, and we take the liveliest interest in all that relates to his private life and that of his immediate family.

Influenced, perhaps, by this national partiality, we went, the day after our arrival in Vienna, to visit the palace of Schonbrunn. The imperial family generally reside in the palace known as the Burg, and situated in the heart of the city. Schonbrunn is a palatial chateau standing on the banks of the Wien, and was reached in half an hour's ride from our hotel by omnibus. It was here Napoleon had his headquarters in 1804, and again in 1809. But whatever interest may attach to the place as having been associated with Napoleon and Maria Louisa, it is entirely subordinate to that with which it is invested by the memory of their child. Here the poor Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of the great Napoleon, lived from boyhood, and here, in July, 1832, at the early age of 23, he died.

The palace, finished in 1795, by Maria Theresa, has, in comparison with other public buildings in Europe, an appearance of newness. It is well kept, and the adjoining gardens are beautifully cultivated, yet somehow it looks deserted. The stillness of the place was simply oppressive, and in the high ceiled, empty rooms, the voice of the guide, as he pointed out this or that memento of some one now dead and gone, had a far away and almost melancholy intonation.

Among other things shown us were historical pictures commemorative of the ceremonies and festivities attendant on the marriage of Joseph the Second. In these the portraits of Maria Theresa, her husband, Francis of Lorraine, Mozart, and Kaunitz, were constantly repeated. There were also life-size portraits of the first two, and many of other members of the reigning family. But I think we looked the longest at the collection of water color paintings executed by Maria Theresa, Maria Louisa, and Marie Antoinette. These were all exceedingly well done, though I thought Marie Antoinette's were much the best. And, whatever may be said of the other talents of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of France, she was certainly an accomplished artist. Among the large portraits there was none of Maria Louisa. She was apparently looked upon as one of the secondary characters of the royal family, from which position, even her marriage with the Emperor did not rescue her. But there was a small and excellent miniature of her, and one of the Duke of Reichstadt, the latter taken at the age of three, and both worn at one time by Napoleon. They were hanging on the wall among a cluster of jewelled and old-fashioned miniatures in oil, each of which was a valued relic.

Of course, there were many other pictures, but I have mentioned only those that most interested us. All the rooms were magnificently decorated with frescoed ceilings by the best artists. The decorations of one room, which was hardly five yards square, cost for the frescoes, carvings, and inlaid floors alone, over half a million of dollars.

The suite of three or four rooms formerly occupied by Napoleon were not so richly decorated as those finished at a later period. From a commendable motive they have been kept just as he left them. There were

no pictures on the walls nor any small articles of furniture in them; nothing but a few chairs and sofas over which linen covers were drawn. In the largest of the suite was an inlaid centre table, a desk, and an arm chair. This was his favorite room and in it he spent most of his working hours while at Schonbrunn. It is not difficult to imagine the "thick coming fancies" in which we indulged as we entered here, and standing by the table or leaning against the chairs looked around us. The by-gone years had left no traces here. Neither on the walls nor the furniture was there a single time stain, nor on the hard polished floor the slightest evidence of wear. All was as fresh and as bright as if swept and garnished that morning for the use of him whose footsteps almost seemed to break our reveries.

It was one of these rooms once occupied by his father that the Duke of Reichstadt used as a sleeping apartment, and in which he died. As we entered this, the guide swept his hand slowly around and said softly, "The Duke of Reichstadt's!"

There was little furniture seen here, only a table or two, a few chairs, and a kind of lounge against the wall. All was elegant, of course, but dreary and desolate. In one corner, on the side opposite the window, was a high, dark, three leaved screen. Walking behind this into the little space it hemmed in, and from which it partially excluded the light, we saw the bed on which the Duke of Reichstadt died. It was made of costly wood, like the others, but with not much of ornamentation, the head and foot boards were low, and it was without a canopy or tester. There was nothing on it except the red striped mattress on which he lay when he was dying. Against the wall, at the head of the bed, was his washstand, quite a plain affair of dark wood, with bowl and pitchers, next that a small chair. That was all. This simple set of furniture was the same he had used from boyhood, and there was a look of plainness about the whole that seemed out of keeping with the elegance of the apartment, which was shut out by the screen.

Not a sound of any kind of life about the building, not a voice nor a footfall could be heard. But in the half light that revealed the cold magnificence of the room, without dispelling its gloom, shadowy forms seem to come and go that belong to other and buried years. The pattering of occasional rain drops that the rising storm drove against the window panes, the solemn stillness and the dull, leaden sky without, were all depressing, yet were they all sadly in harmony with the sombre reflections suggested by the place and its belongings.

Recognized, even in the days of his boyhood, as a prospective element of discord in European politics, it is not strange that he was believed by many to have fallen a victim to statecraft. And there are, doubtless, many to-day to whom his short career suggest the story of the Aztec youth, who, though destined on the attainment of their majority to a violent death on the altar of human sacrifice, were nevertheless indulged in every caprice, and reared in the midst of regal splendors up to the very day of their immolation.

In those days it was not safe for the people of Vienna to speak openly of their suspicions. Besides, what cause had they to love the offspring of Napoleon or to be interested in his fate? But since '48 they talk more freely in Europe of the reigning families; and moreover the present rulers can hardly be held accountable for the administration of affairs forty years ago. There are then, Austrians who will tell you that Napoleon's son and heir was "put out of the way." Not in the crude and brutal fashion in which those things have been done in England, but by the more genteel and less suspicious one of a reckless and uninterrupted round of dissipation into which he was purposely tempted, in which he was incessantly encouraged, and that killed him, as it was meant to do, as surely as the headman's axe or the assassin's poignard would have killed him in the olden time.

Fanny Elser's name was connected with this business, and people do not hesitate to say that she was paid a good sum for undertaking her share of the enterprise. Americans will remember her as the famous danseuse who made such a *furor* in the United States some thirty-five years ago. On more than one occasion her enthusiastic admirers in Boston and New York have taken the horses from her carriage and dragged it themselves from the theatre to her hotel. It is said she is still living and residing in Vienna.

The son of Napoleon, born to an empire and crowned King of Rome! He lost his father without being an orphan, and his inheritance before he could enter upon it. Handsome, good-natured, and engaging in manners he was universally beloved. And though gentle as a girl, unambitious, and apparently without a political adherent, he was the object of an unnamed dread. Never harming a soul, he lived his short life out without a personal enemy, and yet his death was a relief to more than one war-torn nation. And to-day his portrait hangs in the homes of many who, had he lived longer, would have been found fighting in the ranks of his foes, and his body, far from the ashes of his father, sleeps in the shadow of the tomb of Maria Theresa.

LOOMIS L. LANGDON.

**THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.**—In a private letter just published, Gen. Beauregard says: "The turning point in the conquest at Shiloh was the arrival of Buell's forces. Grant was irretrievably beaten, and but for the arrival of Buell's Army his remnants would have been destroyed on the second day. During the attempted assaults made by our disjointed organization upon the Federal position on the bluff at Pittsburgh Landing, between 5 and 6 p. m. of the first day, I expected from the renewed resistance of the Federals that reinforcements had been received, and Gen. Prentiss, who was captured in the afternoon, stated in the evening that Buell was coming up. Later, however, a despatch from Colonel Helm, a regular (I mean a West Point graduate and in the old service) Army officer posted at Florence, positively reported that Buell was marching upon Huntsville. But

for this mistaken report of Helm (and I may add Hardee's neglect to report to me the information acquired by Col. Forrest during the night, that large bodies of troops were being formed across the river.) I would have adopted a different disposition for the second day, suited to the defensive, for which the field offered ample opportunity. The opportune arrival of Buell's Army unquestionably saved the Federals from complete defeat. Not more than one-fourth of Grant's forces were in the second day's battle. How many of them could have been collected and organized without the presence of Gen. Buell's Army it is not difficult to judge."

## THE END OF THE HUASCAR.

As yet we are without Peruvian official reports of the naval battle of Mejillones, but from letters from officers and others engaged in the fight some interesting particulars are collected. The report of the Chilean Admiral is brief. It is addressed to the President of the Republic, and is as follows:

At 9 a. m. the *Cochrane* engaged the *Huascar*. The *Blanco* entered into action at 10. At 10.50 the *Huascar*, knocked to pieces, surrendered. Her commander was killed, as also were the second and third in command. The crew of the Peruvian ironclad fought tenaciously and heroically. On account of the state in which the vessel was left I think she will be of no further use. There were no losses in the *Blanco* and *Cochrane*. The *O'Higgins* from the commencement of the action pursued the *Union* at full speed. The *Loa* followed the *O'Higgins* on the same errand. When the action was over I ordered the *Cochrane* to follow the *Union* also. The battle took place a little to the north of Mejillones Bay. The *Huascar* and *Union* were at the entrance of the port of Antofagasta at 8 a. m. The *Blanco* surprised them and they fled northward. The *Cochrane*, *O'Higgins*, and *Loa* were cruising in front of Mejillones. The enemy's vessels were cut off. The *Union* escaped, owing to her speed; the *Huascar* had to fight. I trust the *O'Higgins* and *Loa* have overtaken the *Union*, and in that case I think they have taken her. The officers and crews of these ships showed themselves brave and calm. I am going to Mejillones to bury the *Huascar's* dead and leave the prisoners there. I congratulate your Excellency on this victory. G. RIVERO.

The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* says:

At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the *Cochrane* had approached within 3,000 metres of the Peruvian ship, then well in shore, a very short distance north of the Point of the Mexillones. The *Blanco* was still a few miles distant, but coming up under full steam. Grau opened fire on the enemy with his turret guns, two 300-pounder Armstrong rifles, and the *Cochrane*, carrying six guns, of the same calibre, in casemates, instantly replied. At first the shots were wild and almost all passed over the object aimed at. Admiral Grau evidently desired to improve the short time remaining to combat the *Cochrane* alone, and with the full force of her engines the *Huascar* sped against her huge antagonist hoping to ram. To no avail, however, for the *Cochrane*, with her twin screws, easily evaded the shock, and, turning in her own length, let the *Huascar* sweep swiftly by. As the latter, however, passed under the stern of the Chilean she let drive her turret guns, at point blank range, and then returned to her former position in-shore, with her prow toward the enemy, and her stern, the weak and most vulnerable portion of the ram, guarded from the Chilean fire. The cannonade proceeded without intermission. From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and Gatling guns was incessant, and on the *Huascar* the effect was becoming painfully apparent. At 10.03 a. m., one hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight, the *Huascar* had discharged her turret pieces 25 times against the *Cochrane*, the latter replying with 30 shots.

At this moment the other Chilean iron-clad arrived on the scene and immediately opened fire, first directing her attention to the *Huascar's* fighting turret, and the little tower near the smoke-stack, which is the battle-station of the commander. The *Blanco's* guns were excellently well served and their effect terrible. The tower was carried away, and Admiral Grau taken below for the care of the surgeons, with one of his legs torn off, as is stated. While in the cabin, a solid 300-pound shot from the *Blanco* struck the ram in the stern, destroying the steering gear, and, passing directly through the ship, left a gaping aperture large enough for a boat to enter. This shot killed the brave Admiral, his aide, Lieut. Ferré, and several others. The *Huascar* was now unmanageable, and, from the proximity of the enemy, about 300 metres only, it was impossible to even fit up some temporary steering apparatus, as their musketry and mitrailleuses literally swept the deck. Capt. Elias Aguirre assumed command of the ship on the death of the Admiral, and took his station in the gun turret. But on this point the two Chileans had concentrated their fire. The turret was hit by a heavy shell, which, passing through a port, exploded inside, disabling one of the two guns, killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece. The *Huascar* was now practically at the mercy of the enemy—ungovernable and with half of her offensive power destroyed, her officers and crew decimated, but the national flag was still flying in defiance, and no one even whispered of surrender.

Capt. Meliton Carvajal took the command after Aguirre's death, but was almost instantly carried below dangerously wounded. 1st Lieut. Rodriguez succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the Admiral and Aguirre. Lieut. Enrique Palacios followed Rodriguez in the command, and although severely wounded, continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama. The enemy had never slackened their fire, approaching sometimes within a biscuit's throw from the ram, they poured in the deadly hail from their heavy guns, and at such close quarters the thin plating of the *Huascar*, only four and a half inches of iron amidships, tapering to two and a half at the bow and stern, was no obstacle whatever to the 300-pound projectiles launched against it. Still the *Huascar* discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only 30 feet in diameter, was



choked up with the debris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded. Below in the dark passages and narrow compartments of the ship the scene was frightful. The dying and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came crashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. As the commander of the Chilean vessels, Capt. Galvarino Rivero, says in his official report sent to Antofagasta, "the *Huascar* was completely battered to pieces."

At about 11:30 she was in a pitiable condition. The turret, struck seven times by the enemy's shot, was knocked out of shape, and long since had lost its revolving power. The ship, without a rudder, was at the pleasure of the Chileans, who, of course, improved their advantage by assuming the strongest positions for attack and injury. The fore-castle was completely shot away, the mast cut in two, and the mitrailleuse in the tops inutilized. The smoke-stack and chimney were riddled with balls, the propeller struck and fouled, one gun disabled, and, as before stated, out of 216 men who went into action only 86 were alive, and the majority of these *hors de combat*. Five commanders had succeeded each other in their perilous post. Three were dead, one grievously wounded, and the fourth barely able to maintain his trumpet. The Chileans thought that the time had come to close, and sent a boarding party to complete the victory. But the brave fellows on the *Huascar* rallied and drove them back with loss.

This was the expiring effort. Flesh and blood could do no more. Indeed, human vigor and bravery had withstood the steady shocks which had overcome the iron bulwarks of the historic ship. Again the Chileans boarded, and the *Huascar* was theirs. The enemy lowered the flag which had waved triumphantly along their coast, and witnessed many a gallant exploit of the dead Admiral. The survivors of the fight were taken on board of the *Cochrane* and *Blanco*; from their letters to their families in Lima, from which most of my data is derived, they were treated with all kindness and consideration by the captors, who accorded the funeral honors due to his rank to Admiral Grau in Mexillones. The Chileans with uncovered heads stood over the grave of a man who, though their persistent and most active enemy, had won their esteem and respect by noble daring and true humanity. We have no official reports from the prisoners. Probably they are still suffering from the injuries received in the combat. In my last despatch I communicated the movements of the corvette *Union*. Capt. Aurelio Garcia i Garcia, commanding the division to which this ship is attached, has solicited a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct in leaving the *Huascar* to fight alone against the Chilean squadron. We are also without a list of the men—sailors, gunners, soldiers, and machinists—who may have been killed or wounded. It is known, however, that Mr. Samuel MacMahon, the Chief Engineer of the *Huascar*, a native of the United States, is unhurt. Five officers were killed and nine wounded more or less seriously. The list of officers who took part in the combat is as follows:

Killed, Admiral Miguel Grau; Aide-de-Camp Lieut. Diego Ferré; dangerously wounded, Flag Officer Capt. Carvajal; killed, Capt. Elias Aguirre; 1st Lieut. Melitor Rodriguez; 3d Lieut. Garenzon; wounded, 2d Lieut. Palacios; Chief Surgeon Tavares; Lieut. Herrera; Midshipmen Socomayor, Bonnemaison, Valle Riestra, Villavicencio; Captain of Marines Urgateche; unhurt, Surgeons Rotalde and Canales; Paymaster Juan Alfaro; Lieuts. Diaz Canseco and Santillana; Marine Officers Bustamante and Arellano; Midshipmen Villar and Tizon.

Among the rumors current concerning incidents of the late fight between the iron-clads, and which of course would scarcely find their way into official reports, is one to the effect that one of the shots aimed by the *Blanco Encalada* at the *Huascar* missed its destination but struck the *Cochrane*, killing several men and doing other damage.

In this connection it is interesting to refer to the story of Nelson's fight with the combined fleet of the French and Spanish, Sept. 15, 1805. The *London Telegraph*, which has recently retold the story, says:

At twenty minutes past noon the *Victory* was in the thick of the fight. Scarcely a minute after the ship got within range, seven or eight ships opened a terrible and destructive fire upon her. The Admiral's secretary, Mr. Scott, was shot dead, and soon the mizzen topmast of the *Victory* was carried away, and also her wheel, necessitating the process of steering by the relieving tackles below. Yet no hail of fire destroyed the dauntless and dogged courage of Nelson and his sea-dogs. When a splinter from the fore brace bits passed between Nelson and Hardy, and tore away the buckle from the shoe of the latter, the Admiral only smiled and said, "This is too warm work to last long, Hardy!" Still, warm as it was, the English admiral was determined to make it hotter. The *Victory's* sails were hanging in ribbons; she had lost full fifty men killed and wounded; but soon it was her turn to begin. Determined to pass under the stern of the *Buenos Aires* as the only mode of breaking the line, the *Victory's* helm was put hard aport, and there was scarcely space for her to go clear. Sailing close to the larboard side of the *Buenos Aires*, the *Victory* poured in such a well-directed and tremendous broadside that the French ship heeled two or three streaks on receiving it. All this time Nelson was pacing the quarter deck with Hardy, their walk being bounded aft by the wheel, and forward by the companion ladder. The distance was only about twenty-five feet, and it was here, when the *Buenos Aires* brought up, that the fatal bullet struck Nelson. He fell on his knees just where Mr. Scott had fallen, and said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through." The *Victory* was all but gained when Nelson was compelled to go below. In that dreadful moment he thought of his men, and caused his face and his stars to be covered by his handkerchief, in order that he might pass unnoticed by the crew.

The *Liberal*, of Madrid, says the Spanish government has decided to send 10,000 cavalry and infantry to Cuba. In the sitting of the Congress recently Senors Baston, Santos, and Guzman, Deputies for Porto Rico and Cuba, condemned the recent Cuban insurrection and fully concurred in the policy of the government of vigorous defence of the integrity of its territory.

#### MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To E. L. Zalinski, U. S. Army—cutting and intrenching tools. 1. A combined knife and intrenching tool, consisting, essentially, of a trowel shaped blade, sharpened at one or both edges and a handle pivoted to the blade, substantially as described, so as to turn against or near the blade when not in use. 2. The intrenching tool described, having a trowel shaped blade sharpened at one or both edges, in combination with a handle pivoted to the blade by a pivot extending outward from one of the flat sides of the blade, so as to swing round under the blade when not in use. 3. The combination of the blade constructed substantially as described, the handle pivoted thereto, and the spring for retaining the handle in position, all substantially as described and set forth. 4. The combination of an intrenching tool having a handle so attached as to be turned under the blade with a gun stock mortised or recessed to receive the handle at a place which comes under the blade when it is applied to the stock, as described, and suitable retaining devices, all substantially as shown and set forth.

To Helge Palmcrantz, Stockholm, Sweden, for a machine gun. A laterally reciprocating carrier receives the cartridges from a hopper and carries them opposite the open barrels. Longitudinally reciprocating plungers attached to a sliding frame which carries the firing mechanism charge the cartridges into the barrels and resist the explosion. The firing pins are held in retracted position by a toothed rack, which releases them in succession. The whole mechanism is operated by a pivoted hand lever which projects from the side of the gun.

To Edward Schaub, Chicago, for a cartridge bolt and holder.

To John Feightal, Phillipsburg, Pa., for a breech-loading fire arm, designed to utilize old gun stocks in breech-loading shot guns.

To James Purdy, London, England, for a breech-loading fire arm. The combination, with the barrels having a hook or hooks, and lump, of the lever, arranged to vibrate in the direction of the length of the gun, the longitudinally sliding bolt, operated by said lever, and the spindle having arm engaging loosely with said bolt and carrying the swinging arm, adapted to engage said lump.

To J. J. Sweeney and W. W. Wetmore, New Haven, Conn., for a magazine fire arm. A rod parallel with the magazine has cam-projections, increasing a distance or pitch from one end, so that when the rod is turned the cartridges are forced apart in the magazine.

To Dexter Smith, Springfield, Mass., for a revolving fire arm. The extractor-stem is held to base-pin by a short screw-thread on each part, and the extractor-stem is held to cylinder by a screw-bolt in end of said stem.

To W. R. Livermore and A. H. Russell, U. S. Army, for a magazine gun. A spring-plunger in rear of the lateral magazine is thrust back by a bar connected with the bolt, so that cartridges may drop down from the lateral into the longitudinal magazine as long as any are contained in the former.

To William Palliser, of England, for breech loading ordnance. The closing catch can only be raised when the breech screw is fully withdrawn. The swinging loading carriage is hinged coincident with the breech plug support, but swings independently.

To Arthur L. Howard, New Haven, Conn., machines for capping cartridge shells. The cap is partially seated by a vertically-reciprocating punch or plunger, and is afterward fully seated by the pressure of a punch operated by a lever, which in turn is operated by a cam or eccentric on the main shaft of the machine.

To Edward Barthel, Detroit, Mich., for locks for fire arms. An oscillating discharge hammer provided with a hook or notch, in combination with a hooked link or dog, a curved guide for the hook end of the link, eccentric, or partly so, to the centre of motion of the hammer, a spring trigger pivoted to the link, and a spring acting on the hook to cause it to engage with the hammer, substantially as described. To same party for a revolving fire arm.

To Andrew Hyde, Hatfield, Mass., for a revolving fire arm. In a revolving pistol, a spring cylinder pin, hinged at one end below the barrel, and having its other centered and held within the frame by force of the spring, to permit the cylinder to be manually released and swung out upon the pin clear of the frame and returned again to be held in the firing position.

To Henry James Nowlan, U. S. Army, for projectile for small arms. A compound projectile for small arms, consisting of a solid or undivided rear part, and a front part divided into longitudinal sections, said sections being temporarily fastened together.

To James Lee, Ilion, N. Y., for a magazine fire arm. A vertical opening extends through the receiver, and a detachable magazine is attached at or in the bottom of this opening, from which the cartridges are fed upward into the receiver and the spent shells are thrown out at the top.

THE EADS JETTIES.—A Washington despatch, Nov. 17, says: "Attorney-General Devens has prepared an opinion about the conditions that Capt. Eads must comply with to receive the quarterly payments of \$25,000 voted to him by Congress for his work on the Mississippi jetties. As Secretary Thompson and others understood the agreement with Capt. Eads, it was that he should be paid the quarterly allowance only on condition that the depth of twenty-six feet in the channel should be maintained throughout the quarter. During the last quarter there were twenty days in which it was not that depth. According to the above understanding he thereby forfeited his right to payment for the quarter. Gen. Devens says, however, that the channel need not be kept at that depth for ninety consecutive days, but that the payment should be made after there has been that depth ninety days, whether consecutively or not."

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.—The estimates for 1880 of the amounts required for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, aggregate \$29,319,794 for the military establishment, and \$7,557,034 for public works, including about \$5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, \$1,000,000 for seacoast fortifications, \$774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and \$657,000 for arsenals. The cost of the naval establishment is estimated at \$14,509,148. The estimates for Indian service foot up \$4,902,846; for pensions, \$32,404,000. The aggregate of the estimates is \$136,347,120. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was \$162,404,648, which included \$25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about \$3,000,000 for the District of Columbia. No estimates for either of these purposes are submitted in the book of estimates this year.

#### THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Of the many red letter days treasured in the annals of the 7th regiment, Monday, November 17, will in after years be especially remembered by Veterans and Actives, for on that day the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States honored a volunteer militia organization by formally opening a fair, intended for the purpose of completing and furnishing an armory or barracks for the regiment. It is not our intention to recount a history of the best volunteer regiment in the world; the mere fact that the President of the United States personally opened its fair is sufficient proof that its worth is recognized in high places.

The day was perfect, when, at 2 p. m., the assembly was sounded, and the companies formed for the parade. At 2:15 p. m. the command left its old armory equalized in ten companies, twenty full files, a large detachment being on duty at the new armory, and through Broadway and 5th avenue the regiment marched to receive its honored guest. The command was formed on 23d street, right on 5th avenue, a space being left between the wings for the carriage of the President. Shortly after 3 p. m. President Hayes arrived, accompanied by Secretary of State W. M. Everts, Mayor Cooper, and the orator of the day, Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis. The President was received with full honors, the companies wheeled into column and line of march was taken up for the new armory. The marching of the regiment through 5th avenue was of the very best description, while the ovation given to the President and his escort of citizen soldiers, from the multitudes which filled every available space along the avenue, was of the most flattering description.

Through 65th street the regiment filed to 4th avenue and again forming line, arms were presented, while the guests, after reviewing the command, alighted and entered the armory. Arms were then stacked in the street and the regiment entered the building to witness the formal ceremonies. A balcony immediately over the entrance and overlooking the main drill-room was devoted to the President and party, the latter consisting of many well known citizens who have been actively engaged in furthering the interest of the regiment, among whom were Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Messrs. Jordan L. Mott, S. B. H. Vance, Edwards Pierrepont, Benjamin H. Field, Royal Phelps, S. D. Babcock, Robert L. Stewart, Jesse Seligman, Morris Franklin, John Jay, Professor Chandler, Messrs. William E. Dodge, Thomas Hicks, Cyrus H. Loutrell, Collector Merritt, Surveyor Graham, and Hon. E. W. Stoughton. The view from this balcony was pleasing in the extreme. The large hall was densely packed with citizens and soldiers, while every available nook was occupied by the lady friends of the regiment. Here, there and everywhere booths were resplendent with colors, silks and flowers, while in the rear of the hall those of the lady assistants connected with the fair were assembled in picturesque groups. As the regiment filed in they formed in rear of the citizens, all being anxious for the opening speeches. At 4 o'clock Mayor Cooper introduced the regimental Chaplain, Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, who offered a prayer, closing with a blessing on the regiment and its new home. Mayor Cooper then made a short address, which, as his voice was weak and the hall very large, was unfortunately lost to the mass of the spectators. He spoke with praise of the honorable position won by the regiment, with gratitude for the protection it had afforded during seasons of disorder and violence; referred to the distinction achieved by members who had been promoted from the regiment to important commands; of the security they afforded to the city; of the compliments bestowed by the Governor of the State upon the National Guard, and of the tribute to their excellence shown by the presence with them of the President, to take part in the opening ceremonies. He then introduced Hon. George W. Curtis, who amid the most unbounded enthusiasm thus addressed the assembled multitude, being frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. He said:

"This brilliant presence and the splendid spectacle of today's parade recall another scene. Through the proud music of pealing bugles and beating drums that filled the air as we came hither I heard other drums and other bugles marking another march.

"Under a waving canopy of the red, white and blue, through a tempest of cheers two miles long, as Theodore Winthrop said, amid fervent prayers, exulting hopes and passionate farewells, the 7th regiment marched down Broadway on the 19th of April, eighteen years ago. When you marched, New York went to the war. Its patriotism, its loyalty, its unquailing heart, its imperial will moved in your glittering ranks. As you went you carried the flag of national union, but when you and your comrades of the Army and Navy returned, the Stars and Stripes shone not only with the greatness of a nation, but with the glory of its universal liberty. These are traditions that will be long cherished in this noble hall. In great and sudden emergencies the State militia is the nucleus and the vanguard of the Volunteer Army. Properly organized, it furnishes the trained skill, the military habit and knowledge, without which patriotic zeal is but wind blowing upon the sails of a ship without a rudder. No public money is more economically spent, no private aid is more worthily given than that for supporting the militia amply, generously, and in the highest discipline. Other countries maintain enormous armies by enormous taxation. The citizen suffers that the soldier may live. Our kinder fate enables us at insignificant cost to provide in the National Guard not only the material of an army but a school of officers to command it. A regiment like the 7th and the other renowned regiments of the city is not only in its degree the model of an admirable army, but it is a military normal school. It teaches the teachers.

"Six hundred and six members of this regiment received commissions as officers in the Volunteer Army; three rose to be major-generals, nineteen to be brigadiers, twenty-nine to be colonels and forty-six lieutenant-colonels. This is the roll of honor of one regiment of the National Guard, and of such is the New York militia. It is the people protecting themselves, not only against the foreign peril of war but the domestic peril of civic disorder. In the last dire extremity behind the policeman's club glitters your bayonet, and its stern radiance guards the commonwealth like a wall of fire. Because of this armory, and of all similar armories around us, the great city sleeps in peace. Every honest man goes quietly to his work, because he knows that should lawless orders be assaulted and overthrown, these reservoirs of the will of the State would overthrow with a resistless power. When the country rocked with riot two years ago New York kept its own peace and its National Guard happily won bloodless victory by the mere knowledge of its invincible efficiency. Your stately parades, therefore, are not merely brilliant pageants; they are the magnificent and beneficent displays of the final conquering force of the republic. Ten times has this regiment been summoned to its saddest duty, to battle in these streets. But when that summons comes there is no fouler calumny than that which calls a mob of rioters the people. In a State where the people govern, every wrong can be lawfully redressed, and no wrong is so great as anarchy. A riot is an insurrection against popular government. It is the unpardonable sin in a republic. When



it bursts forth therefore in the fury of pillage and burning and murder, and the last dread call is made upon you, the drum-beat of your coming heralds the march of the people. Your dazzling panoply is not your glittering uniform—it is the consciousness that you represent the lawful will of the people. The erect and steady movements of your column is the mighty step of the commonwealth. When you aim the people aim, and your deadly volley is the stern and startling declaration that the will of the people lawfully expressed shall prevail.

"This spacious and imposing armory therefore, worthy of the imperial State and the imperial city, is really a temple of peace. It is the memorial also of the gratitude of this community to a representative regiment of its militia. Desirous of building a new military home, the 7th, confidently trusting the public whose servant it is, and unwilling to depend chiefly upon the city treasury, opened a subscription. *Si monumentum queris*—if you would see the response, look around you! It is believed that with the closing of the Fair, and with the new subscriptions which for good purposes the fair always stimulate, the armory will be finished and furnished, and this massive temple of this branch of the church militant will be free from debt. This time, we shall all agree, the brave deserves the Fair, and the fair, I am sure, will see that they receive their deserts. Mr. Commander, on this happy day every circumstance is auspicious. The Mayor of the city in which your immediate duties lie presides over the vast and brilliant assembly which throngs these beautiful bazaars. The Chief Magistrate of the Union, who may in a sudden danger call you into the national service, leaving the national capital, gladly dignifies the occasion with his presence. Great officers of the United States and of the State are here to attest their grateful interest in the prosperity of the New York militia, the National Guard. So should it be, for in the hands of this gallant regiment the flag of the Union and the flag of the State are intertwined. Their honor and their glory are inseparable. The welfare of the State is the happiness of the Union. The power of the Union is the security of the States. God save the State of New York! God save the United States of America!"

At the conclusion of this address Mayor Cooper introduced President Hayes, who said in a clear and distinct voice, plainly heard in the most remote corner of the large hall:

"Citizens, soldiers, ladies, and gentlemen, I have the honor to announce that the 7th Regiment Fair in aid of the completion and adornment of the noble and unequalled armory is now open."

The President then, under the guidance of Col. Clark, visited the several booths, the vast crowd dispersed, and soon the busy hum of barter and sale might be heard on all sides. The building was crowded from 4 p. m. until nearly midnight by one of the most brilliant assemblages ever brought together in New York, every regiment in the 1st and 2d divisions adding its quota.

It would be almost impossible to convey on paper an adequate idea of the buildings, its booths and treasures, the collection of articles being of the most bewildering description. Early on Saturday the work of arranging was begun, and nimble fingers deftly arranged the many treasures in most appropriate and fantastic forms, yet with a full knowledge that every article is exposed with due prominence. The several booths are lettered so that all who run may read, and the friends of the several companies cannot go astray. We do not dare attempt a description or enumeration of the many prominent articles on exhibition, and content ourselves with noting a few. At the rear of the hall, in charge of Captain Casey, Co. I, is the beautiful yacht present by Messrs. Engle and Sons, as also one of the novelties, the harlequin play in cards, from Messrs. Tiffany and Co., Union Square, with designs of knapsack, drums and rifles in every conceivable shape and size. At the booth of Co. H, Capt. Price, is the Windsor wagon from Brewster and Co. Co. G, Capt. Abrams, offers to its patrons \$5,000 worth of diamonds at \$1 per chance, with silver ware *ad libitum* from the Gorham Co., a billiard table, Herring safe, etc. Co. C, Capt. Lenthion, has in addition to its other wares made a speciality of toilet soap and perfumery. Cos. C, F, G, and K occupy the corners of the hall, every available spot being filled with the choicest of articles of use and ornament, while the centre is occupied by the flower booth, absolutely grand in its magnificence. On the side is the sword in charge of Co. C, Capt. Pollard, presented by the Messrs. Baker and McKinney, Grand street, N. Y. It is a full presentation sword, silver grip and gold hilt, and most beautifully embossed, with silver and bronze scabbards heavily gold mounted, and in a satin lined case. On the left of the door is a second pair of these presentation swords, of the same style and pattern, also manufactured by Baker and McKinney, and presented to the non-com. staff by Mr. Edward Kemp. These swords are voted for at 25 cents per chance, one going to the most popular general, one to the field officer, and the third to a company or staff officer outside of the 7th regiment. Already were these stands well patronized, and the names of New York's favorite officers were enrolled on the black boards. The 69th regiment has also presented the 7th with a company officer's outfit, consisting of sword (presentation) with gold belts, knot, epaulettes, and shoulder straps. This is to be awarded to the most popular lieutenant in the 7th regiment, and will no doubt cause much rivalry. Colonel Kent, of the Ordnance Department, S. N. Y., has charge of a gold mounted rifle, which he has presented to the regiment, to be awarded to the most popular colonel in the United States. Capt. C. F. Robbins, Regimental Rifle Inspector, has with E. Price arranged a series of rifle matches, to extend over the fair and for a number of most valuable prizes, while last, though not least, is "the knapsack," under charge of Lieut. Geo. W. Rand, Co. F. Among the contributors are Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Slocum, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, E. L. Youmans, O. P. Bunce, Professor Nairn, of Columbia College; Thurlow Weed, John Savage, "Aunt Fanny," Edward Eggleston, Wm. C. Church, and Clarence Cooke. The Art Gallery and Old Curiosity need to be seen to be appreciated. The opening and first days are an assured success, and without doubt the returns from the undertaking will enable the regiment to complete its elegant armory.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—On Friday evening, November 14, Co. C, of this regiment, assembled at its armory, for the purpose of formally meeting its new captain, George H. Thompson. The company presented 2 officers, 4 sergeants, and 20 full files, under command of Lieut. McLaren, marching from their company room at 8 o'clock prompt. After forming line, arms were presented, and Captain Thompson received the command. The company has been in considerable hot water for a year or more, through the actions of its late captain, and although Lieut. McLaren has been a quiet and patient worker, a certain element has been used in an endeavor to nullify his efforts. In the meanwhile he was persistently seeking a captain for the company, declining promotion for himself, and has in the end succeeded in securing the services of a most excellent officer. Capt. Thompson was Lieut.-colonel of the late 27th regiment, is a first class instructor, and an enthusiastic National Guardsman, and under his direct command Co. C will regain its old position in the American Guard. After receiving the command, the recruits were ordered to the front, and were formed into two classes

under Lieuts. McLaren and Murch. The company proper was then formed in single rank, and received a sample of the capabilities of their new commander. The instruction was in the manual of arms, the captain being careful to note and correct all slips or errors. During this part of the drill the file closers were most efficient, closely watching the men and assisting the instructor. The general appearance and discipline of the company was of the very best, each man desiring to impress the new captain favorably, while on his part he labored to instill into the minds of the men the necessity of strict attention while in the ranks, promptness to obey all orders, and perfect neatness in uniforms and equipments. The drill was closed satisfactorily to all, Captain Thompson feeling that he has a good company, ready and willing to learn and hold their own with the best, while the company found an officer capable of imparting all necessary instruction.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brevet Major General Richard Arnold, Major 5th U. S. Artillery and A. A. I. G. Department of the East, who was detailed to visit the camps of the 1st and 2d Brigades Mass. Volunteer militia, in September and October last, to inspect the condition of the Massachusetts troops, in his report says: The plan of the camps was good, although not in conformity with any fixed rule; the policing was perfect, nothing being found to criticize. The sanitary arrangements were well looked after, and brigade hospitals well provided. The marked observance of military saluting was very noticeable. The messing system was thoroughly endorsed for a camp of instruction, but would be found impracticable in actual service. Of the arms, Springfield, 45 cal., the Major says, that although the inspection was not critical, they were serviceable but not in good order, the knapsacks were of no account whatever, while the cartridge boxes and belts were no better. The uniforms of the different regiments were of various styles and colors, and as a rule poorly adapted for the service. They must be regarded as a relic of the past. Of the artillery, the Major says: "The condition of the mounted batteries was by no means what this favorite branch of the service deserves. The hiring of an ordinary class of horses for a few days in each year, and the turning out with old, worn-out, and uncared for, harnesses, etc., is not conducive to good display. The condition, drill, and general appearance of the 1st Brigade was superior to the others. While I cannot refrain from speaking in condemnation of the material of these batteries, I must at the same time speak in praise of what was accomplished in drill and firing, and to a casual observer the movements over the field would certainly command approval, if not admiration." Of the cavalry, he says: "They made an admirable appearance, and it was my pleasure to announce to the battalion of the 2d Brigade my commendation of the grooming of their horses, the fine appearance of their equipments throughout, and good condition of their clothing. Had the men carried their reins properly, with left forearm horizontal, and not at or near the pommel, and their right arm rigid by their side, their appearance would have been without fault." The guard duty, although faithfully performed, was defective in many respects, officers were fairly posted, but sentinels were often recruits on post for the first time. The Major suggests theoretical instruction in this duty in the armories. Referring to the attendance, he mentions the large percentage of absentees, which, in the 2d Brigade, arose from summer picnics, etc., preventing the men from leaving their business a second time. He makes special reference to this point, as it appears of great importance that each organization should bring into their camp of instruction the greatest number possible, and all reasonable legislation to the attainment of this end is called for. The five days fixed by law for the annual encampment is too short to accomplish all that could be desired, and makes the excellence that is reached all the more remarkable. "I noticed on this visit that the marching by regiment and brigade, and the manual of arms seemed to constitute the chief instruction of these troops, and it is important as entering so largely into all parades and displays. They need, however, drilling in the position of the soldier, the balance step and setting-up drill, to gain a graceful and easy movement. This was fully exemplified by the fine marching and soldierly bearing of the battalion of Zouaves which had been better instructed in these respects." He regrets the want of small arm practice, and further takes occasion to specially commend the firing of the 9th regiment, and its remarkable precision in the manual of arms. He says it was a pleasure to observe the conscious pride of the officers and men of this command. It would be well if greater attention were paid to the loadings and firings with cartridges, and to a systematic instruction in target practice during these encampments. He specially commends the soldierly appearance, fine marching, and excellent manual, at dress parades and reviews, and compares them to the best he had ever seen in the best drilled Regular troops.

In transmitting the official report of Major Arnold, the General of the Army, through Adjutant General Townsend, adds: "The General begs to add his earnest recommendation to that of Major Arnold, that all State troops adopt substantially the blue cloth and facings now worn by the Regular Army, as these colors and trimmings are national and the result of long experience, while the shakoes and Zouave uniforms, in his opinion, are not adapted to America, and, although seemingly handsome, will not compare, in masses, with the neat, well-fitting coats and hats of the modern style. The General also commends the remarks of Major Arnold about the importance of the first principles prescribed in tactics for the individual setting up of the private in the 'squad drill' and 'balance step,' the result of which would be more steadiness in marching, in the keeping of correct distances between guides, and consequent accuracy in formations, wherein the militia are apt to fail; and he thinks while ceremonials are the usual office of State troops, actual service should be ever present in mind. The General renews his expression of interest in this important subject and tender of service by himself, or some staff officer, on any future occasion, believing that the best result will follow a practice, if once established, of having Army officers to visit the camp of State Guards or other militia, to inspect and advise on matters of routine with which actual experience makes them familiar."

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Light Guard made its twenty-fourth annual parade Nov. 15, the command showing with 20 files, band and drum corps. After a march through the principal streets during which a perfect ovation was given by the citizens, the company formed line in front of the residence of L. L. Farnsworth. After a short but most perfect drill in the manual of arms, the muskets were stacked and the soldiers marched into the house, where they were received by Mrs. Farnsworth and a number of ladies. The bayonet squad was then formed on the lawn, and gave a splendid exhibition of their skill in bayonet exercise, at the close of which an elegant collation was served. After an hour's most happy enjoyment the command was reformed, when a series of movements in the school of the company were given, the company then returning to its armory. During the 24 years the company has been in existence each anniversary of its organization has been observed with the usual street parade. This year the natal day occurred on Sunday and the parade took place on Saturday in consequence.

## RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—The following are the official scores made in the contest for the Nevada Badge by the 9th Separate Company, Whitehall, N. Y., October 16, 1879.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
C. M. Leet.....	23	25	48
L. H. Cook.....	23	24	47
O. A. Manville.....	22	24	46
R. E. Bascom.....	23	23	46
A. R. Moore.....	23	23	46
J. H. Parke.....	23	22	45
G. H. Ingalls.....	21	21	42
R. B. Davis.....	21	21	42
B. C. Senton.....	22	20	42
R. Doig, Jr.....	22	20	42
C. T. Boardman.....	22	20	42
C. G. Davis.....	19	23	41
E. F. Hopson.....	21	19	40
T. A. Paterson.....	20	19	39
H. Brown.....	20	18	38
J. C. Allen.....	22	16	38
W. B. Smith.....	19	18	37
A. Fadden.....	20	17	37
C. B. Pike.....	18	18	36
F. F. Follet.....	19	17	36
A. Dorval.....	19	17	36
H. C. Jilson.....	20	16	36
F. B. Jilson.....	18	16	34
L. H. Carrington.....	19	15	34
J. Carmel.....	18	15	33
W. P. Blinn.....	14	18	32
G. W. Filkins.....	17	15	32
G. C. Wood.....	16	15	31
K. D. Holcomb.....	18	13	31
A. S. Manning.....	17	13	30
M. J. Brown.....	16	13	29
J. F. Putnam.....	18	9	27
J. Manville.....	18	9	27
E. P. Newcomb.....	13	11	24
	682	617	1299

The following are the twelve best scores made during the past season for the marksman's badge in the 1st regiment, Connecticut, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, five rounds at each range:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Priv. Williams, Co. F.....	5 4 5 5—23	5 5 5 5—25	48
Priv. Jordan, Co. F.....	4 5 5 5—24	5 5 5 5—24	48
Sergt. Crane, Co. H.....	5 4 4 5—22	5 5 5 5—25	47
Corp. Newton, Co. F.....	5 4 4 5—23	5 5 5 5—24	47
1st Sergt. Robertson, Co. F.....	4 5 4 4—21	5 5 5 5—25	46
Capt. Clark, Co. H.....	4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 5—24	46
Lieut. Simon, Co. H.....	4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 5—24	46
Sergt. Hood, Co. F.....	4 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 5—24	44
Priv. Heublein, Co. F.....	5 4 4 4—21	5 4 4 5—23	44
Corp. Green, Co. F.....	5 4 4 3—21	5 4 4 5—23	44
Lieut. Osgood, Co. E.....	5 5 4 4—23	3 4 4 5—21	44
Capt. Woodbridge, I. T. P.....	4 4 4 5—21	3 5 4 5—22	43
	264	283	547

Possible score, 600; per cent. of first twelve men, 91.16; twenty-six men made scores of 80 per cent. and over.

The commission appointed under General Orders 26, General Headquarters S. N. Y., met at the State Arsenal Nov. 18, all present but Capt. Bruce, I. R. P. 51st regiment. Gen. Wylie was made chairman and Capt. J. L. Price, 7th regiment, secretary. It was decided that it would be inadvisable to adopt an entire new sight for the State piece owing to the expense and also on account of the calibre of the gun, which at some date not far off would no doubt be altered or new rifle adopted. It was decided to advertise in the JOURNAL for two weeks for models, etc., for alterations of the present sight. The commission then adjourned to meet at 3 p. m. on December 1 at the Arsenal.

The members of Gatling Battery E (Washington Greys) held their annual prize match at Creedmoor Tuesday, Nov. 18, and notwithstanding the rain and storm some 30 men entered the competition. The prizes were many and very select, ranging in value from \$20 to \$5. The troop match was first called, distances 200 and 300 yards, seven rounds at each range, for 14 prizes, and after a close and exciting contest the following were declared the winners: Sergts. Pasco, 51; McHugh, 51; Wilson, 49; Pvt. Baldwin, 45; Sergt. Ross, 43; Lieut. Voorhees, 40; Corps. Miller, 40; Devore, 39; Capt. Baker, 36; Lieut. Rozell, 35; Privs. Moore, 20; Thompson, 20; Corp. Bennett, 20; Pvt. Bedell, 11.

In the Champion Match Sergt. McHugh was the winner on a score of 58 out of a possible 75 points.

The Honorary Members prize was won by Mr. C. G. Rapp on a score of 27 out of a possible 35 (seven shots at 200 yards).

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 14th New York (Brooklyn) are ordered to drill at the armory, Portland avenue, Tuesday, November 20, and Thursday, Dec. 4. The regimental examining board for non-commissioned officers held its regular session at the armory on Thursday, Nov. 20. It is to meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The board consists of Lieuts. Barlow, Weston and York.

—CAPT. ABRAHAM B. DECKER, 32d Separate Co. Infantry, Wellsburg, N. Y., has resigned. Cause, removal from the district.

—The Signal Corps, 11th New York Brigade (Brooklyn), under Major M. B. Farr, will have an out-door drill on Saturday evening next, November 22.

—The visit of the Canadian Volunteers to the 13th New York (Brooklyn) on next Decoration Day, has received another set back, a despatch from Ottawa announcing that the military authorities have peremptorily refused to allow the militia to visit the United States.

—The annual inspection of the Newport Artillery Company and Co. B, Newport Light Infantry, will take place December 9 and 10. The inspection will be made by Brig.-Gen. C. B. Dennis, Jr., who has been appointed Acting Inspector-General of the State.

—The result of the year's rifle practice in the 17th Separate Co. Infantry, Flushing, N. Y., is as follows: Marksman, 32; 1st class, 6; 2d class, 7; 4th class, 10; figure of merit, 68.54.

—BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE PARKER, 8th New York Brigade (Poughkeepsie), has requested leave of absence for one year. Col. A. F. Laidley, as senior officer, will naturally assume command of the brigade, and matters will be made somewhat too warm for delinquent officers and men.

—The Grand Bazaar of the 2d regiment, Pennsylvania, at their armory, Race and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, is a most complete success. The proceeds are to be devoted to the 2d regiment armory fund.

—CAPT. GUTHRIE, Co. A, 47th New York (Brooklyn), has been awarded the sword offered for competition among the captains of the 47th and 32d regiments at the Union Tabernacle Church fair, Masonic Temple, E. D.

—The State Examining Board held another session at the State Arsenal, New York city, November 20, to decide on the case of Capt. M. H. Hogan, Co. C, 49th regiment, Auburn, who failed to put in an appearance at the previous session. The Adjutant-General has allowed him transportation to and from New York city.

—The following are the principal donations to the new armory fund of the 1st Pennsylvania, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Railroad Co., \$5,000; George W. Childs, \$1,000; Anthony Drexel, \$1,000; Hamilton Diston, \$250; Horstmann and Co., \$250; William Simpson's Sons and Co., \$250;



Lewis Brothers and Co., \$250; William Lloyd, \$200; \$100 each: Bailey, Banks and Biddle, Jacob Reed's Sons, American Fire Ins. Co., Joseph S. Patterson, William H. Kemble, Geo. Evans and Co., John Clayton, James W. Moore and Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works.

— CORP. JAS. L. DE GROOT, Co. F, 9th New York, has been appointed commissary sergeant on the non-commissioned staff of this regiment vice Lathrop, resigned.

— THE 23d New York (Brooklyn) is directed to assemble at its armory, in fatigue uniform and overcoats, on Tuesday, November 26, at 7:30 P. M.

— THE voting for the rifle and sword at the 7th regiment Fair thus far shows Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th regiment, first for the rifle; Col. S. O. Ryder, 9th, and Maj. E. A. McAlpine, 71st regiment, running strong for the field officer's sword, and Adjutant Stanwood, 13th Brooklyn, leading for that of the company officers, while for the general officer's sword Gen. U. S. Grant still heads the column.

— THE military organizations and Grand Army of the Republic, Athens, N. Y., have presented Harry Olmstead's Battery I, Binghamton, with a handsome gold medal in token of their appreciation of his bravery during the accident at the Sullivan Centennial August 29, 1879.

— COL. H. M. BOIES, 13th regiment, Pennsylvania (Scranton), has tendered the resignation of his office, the failure of the State to pay for the transportation of his command for annual inspection being the cause.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOLUNTEER, Philadelphia, writes: The visit of the 14th Brooklyn to this city some time ago has given rise to the following dispute, viz.: A contends that the uniform worn by them on their visit was the identical style worn when they went to the front in 1861 or 1862; B contends that they wore a regular Zouave uniform, and were for a time doing duty as headquarter guard. ANSWER.—A is right; the uniform was identical. Leggings were not adopted or worn until arrival on the field. B.—The regiment never did duty as headquarter guard except at Culpepper.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT asks as to the legality of the following proceeding: He was a sergeant of the line; received his warrant as commissary sergeant (date September 12) on September 22. He was dropped from company rolls and taken up as a commissary sergeant. On the 29th September an order was issued from the Department cancelling his war-

rant, and he reverted to his sergeantcy in the line. ANSW.—You do not state the circumstances why your warrant was cancelled. The appointment may have been made through error, you not being entitled to it under the law, or some other vitiating cause may have intervened. Much depends on the circumstances of the appointment and subsequent cancellation.

B. D.—We can supply the numbers of the JOURNAL from January 1 to May 1, 1879. Price, \$2.

UPLAND asks to whom to apply for a position as musician in one of the band of the flagships of the U. S. Navy? ANSWER.—Better apply direct to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., stating qualifications, age, instrument on which proficient, etc.

RHODE ISLAND asks: What position should the piece be carried on the march by the file-closers? ANSWER.—They conform to the movements of the company.

STAFF, New York city, writes: An argument having arisen as to the status of the staff of Governor Robinson, New York State, on January 1, next, I would ask the following information: 1st. Does a staff commission give the right to the rank after the retirement of the chief, or is the title only given by courtesy? 2d. Would an officer of the Governor's staff be still in commission after the retirement of the Commander-in-Chief, but not attached to a staff? 3d. Could such an officer wear his uniform on military occasions? 4th. Could the Governor place him on the supernumerary list before his term expires with present rank, and if so, would he be entitled to wear the State uniform? 5th. After the Governor retires, are the officers of his staff exempt from jury and militia duty, same as officers discharged for expiration of term of service? 6th. Say a colonel resigns from his regiment and receives an honorable discharge, has he the right to the title or is it an act of courtesy to call him colonel? ANSWER.—1st. The rank expires with the commission of the staff officer, the title would only be given as an act of courtesy. 2d. No. The Governor's staff retire with their chief. 3d. No. 4th. No. 5th. They are not, unless they have performed the required term of service, per Military Code, and are qualified for full discharge. 6th. The title is simply conferred as an act of courtesy.

MARTINET asks: Is a hospital steward entitled to a heating or cooking stove; and if so, by what regulation? Is a non-commissioned staff officer supposed to cut his own wood; and if not, who is to do the cutting? ANSWER.—He is allowed a heating stove. See General Orders 113 of December 12, 1876, from A. G. O. If it cannot be afforded to hire

help to cut wood we see no resource but for the non-commissioned staff officer to cut it himself. If the Government delivers it cut, so much the better.

THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.—Letters are published from Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Gen. John Gibbon, certifying to the fertility of the great Northwest. General Gibbon says, without winking, that "one hundred bushels of wheat have been raised upon an acre of ground in the Territory of Montana." Not being personally cognizant of the fact, he adds a certificate from a bank president who indorses for the General to the extent of declaring "that James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clarke county, M. T., was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being one hundred and two bushels raised to the acre, at the third annual fair of this association, held in 1872." "There is no finer bread," adds the General, "in the world, as I personally know, than that made from Montana wheat."

Gen. Miles sends some samples of vegetable products raised on sod or new ground, and without irrigation, by the soldiers at Fort Keogh, and some of the settlers in that region. He says: "The companies in my command have served in almost every section of our country from Florida to Utah, and from the lakes to New Mexico, and have never been more successful with their gardens. It has been a disputed question by some parties who were evidently not well informed, as to whether grain could be raised in this section of country. Lewis and Clark, who first explored this country in 1805, reported that they were feasted upon hominy, melons, squashes, etc., etc., by the Indians then occupying this region of country. These samples of corn, wheat, and oats prove beyond question that this is not only a country rich in mineral and pastoral wealth; but that every kind of food required for man and beast can be raised in great abundance. Such luxuries as melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, and strawberries, plums, raspberries, and cherries, can be cultivated successfully—the last three grow wild. From all indications the Yellowstone Valley, as well as the adjacent country, is destined very soon to be occupied by large and prosperous settlements."

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Is all forty-nine Afghans have been hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London *Times* says: "At a meeting of the Russian Technological Society a lecture was delivered on the subject of the fitting out of the four famous Russian cruisers in the United States. The lecturer especially referred to the sympathy and co-operation which all had received from the American people. Six men, he said, had deserted from the expedition, who preferred to remain on the free soil of America, but they where Germans, from the Baltic provinces, and not Russians."

The London *Standard's* Berlin despatch says: "After conferring with Prince Lobanoff, the Sultan has ordered the re-equipment of the forts on the Dardanelles. A considerable number of guns have been sent there."

An explosion occurred Nov. 14 in the cartridge factory of the Toulon Arsenal, France. Fifteen women and seven men were seriously injured.

The retirement of the Danish Minister of War is expected, he having incautiously expressed his conviction in public that Russia intends to occupy Denmark at the first opportunity.

A DESPATCH from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The German Minister of War has ordered a survey of the Baltic coast, to report what additional defences are necessary."

A DESPATCH from Valparaiso dated October 22 says that the Chileans hope to completely repair the captured Peruvian iron-clad *Huascar* in two weeks. Advice from Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 25, state that the

Argentine government has ordered the purchase in Europe of two iron-clads. A despatch from Valparaiso, dated Oct. 22, says: "On the arrival at Lima on the 10th inst. of the news of the capture of the Peruvian turreted ram *Huascar*, a riotous, popular, and military demonstration was made against the President and government. The Peruvian Cabinet resigned the next day. The news of this riot is believed to be grossly exaggerated."

The battle of Torgau, fought by Frederick the Great in 1760, is well known to have been one of the most murderously contested actions which have ever taken place, but until lately no trustworthy enumeration has ever been given of the killed, wounded, and missing on either side. In the last number of the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the organ of the German general staff, carefully prepared tables are published of the losses suffered by the several Prussian regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry engaged, and from these it appears that the fifty-nine battalions which took part in the action, and which numbered altogether 26,000 officers and men, lost a total of 15,650 officers and men; or about 60 per cent. of their aggregate effective. In the thirty-nine battalions which fought under the personal direction and immediate orders of the king, the proportion of losses was even greater; so that after the action the five battalions of grenadiers had to be formed into one battalion, the remnants of six battalions of six battalions of two other regiments being also temporarily organized into one battalion. Of the 26,000 infantry soldiers who went into action 3,350 were killed, 7,956 were wounded, while 3,130 were reported as missing. As a contrast to this terrible proportion of killed, wounded, and missing, it may be mentioned that the loss suffered at Gravelotte

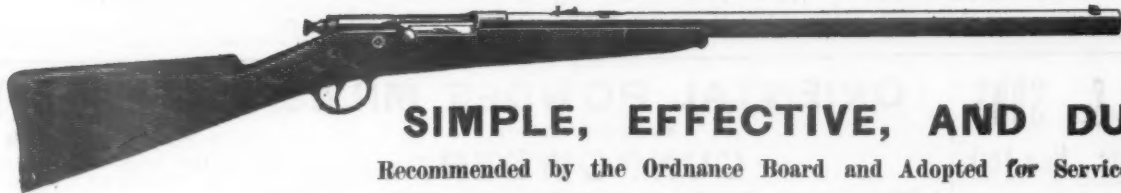
amounted to only one-eleventh of the whole number of troops engaged on both sides, at Worth and Mars-la-Tour to one-sixth, at Spicheren to one-eighth, at Koniggratz to one-fifteenth only, and at Magenta and Solferino to one-eleventh.

GERMAN newspapers announce that an order for a new iron-clad corvette, to bear until christened the designation *E*, has been placed with a firm of shipbuilders at Hamburg. An "artillery vessel," somewhat similar to the one already in use, but differing from it in several important features, is also in course of construction for the German navy at Wilhelmshaven. The new vessel is to have two decks, with batteries on both.

SOME interesting experiments were made in Paris a short time back, with Gramme's Electric Light and Col. Mangin's Light-Projecting Apparatus. It was found that with the smallest sized apparatus the clock-face at St. Cloud, 3,400 metres (3,718 yards) distant could be observed; with the largest, the steeple of the Trocadero, 7,800 metres (8,560 yards) distant, the smallest details being visible in each. At a distance of 3,400 metres, a front of 300 metres, or 394 English paces, was illumined, so that the number of files in a line of infantry could be counted.

A PAINFUL case, and one which, for the honor of the French army, is very rare, is mentioned by the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*. A court-martial has just tried M. Georges Richard, sub-lieutenant of the 11th Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs, on a charge of theft. It seems that he began his pilfering at school, and continued it after his appointment to the army. He was detected, and the colonel of his regiment sent for him, and told him he had two hours to "do what was necessary to save his honor"—which was a mild

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hint that he should commit the "happy despatch" by blowing out his brains! The culprit, however, was not equal to this ordeal, and at the expiration of the two hours it was found that he had departed to that French Alsatia, Belgium. Worn out at last with misery, he returned to France, gave himself up, and has been sent to ten years' penal servitude.

A series of experiments have recently been made, at Cliff End Battery, Isle of Wight, England, with a view increasing the destructive power of the 38-ton land service guns by an augmentation of the powder charge. The chief point to be settled was the strength and suitability of the carriage slide and platform upon which the 38-ton gun is mounted, for the gun itself has already manifested ample endurance on proof. Accordingly, the service charge of 160lb. was gradually raised to 180lb., and the carriage and other fittings carefully watched, the result being entire satisfaction at the experiment, no apparent injury whatever having been done by the greatly additional strain imposed upon the whole concern.

The London *Echo* of recent date has an interesting account of the honors and emoluments conferred upon the Duke of Wellington (The Iron Duke) for his eminent services to the country in the early part of the present century. The article says: "We need not trouble ourselves about presentations of service of plate, of jeweled swords, gold vases, and such showy but unprofitable rewards. In the year 1810, shortly after the Battle of Talavera, the Duke was awarded an annual pension of £2,000 by vote of the House of Commons. In 1812 he was voted another annual pension of £2,000. After the close of the great war in 1814, Parliament voted £300,000 for the purchase of an estate for him, and such further sum as would make up his income to £17,000 per annum. Besides this, he had a grant of an estate in Spain, of the estimated value of £10,000 a year. After the Battle of Waterloo Parliament voted him an additional £200,000 to the purchase of an estate and mansion, and he also obtained a grant of an estate in the Netherlands, of the estimated annual value of £2,000. With the Parliamentary grants the estate of Stratfieldsaye, in Hampshire, was purchased—a bargain

of which the Iron Duke had no favorable opinion; for he declared that it would have ruined any other man than himself. How far his estimate of the folly of the trustees was well founded I cannot say; but, if it was a bad bargain, unquestionably a grateful nation did its best to repair any deficiency in that respect. In fact that, in 1830, the various pensions which the Duke received from the Consolidated Fund amounted to no less than £8,926 a year. He also drew, as Constable of the Tower, £950; as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, £238; as Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, £2,695; and as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, £295 annually. Subsequently he held the offices of Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-park and St. James's-park." A statement of the honors, etc., conferred upon the subsequent members of the Wellesley family, principally on account of the Great Duke, is also given; and the article concludes with a comparison of the rewards conferred by the English nation upon their successful generals with those offered to the eminent men who serve it by other than destructive arts. The correspondent who encloses us the article, asks, in connection with the subject: "Are Republics ungrateful?" We cannot say as to that, but leave our readers to judge.

Messrs. Wm. S. Kimball and Co., of Rochester, N. Y., report that they have received a cable despatch stating that the French government had adopted their tobacco and cigarettes. They explain that all tobacco sold in France up to this time, has been manufactured by the government. Of late, the demand for other makes has arisen, and the government, to meet it, allowed English and American manufacturers to enter goods for competitive test with a view to the adoption of the best. Messrs. Kimball having succeeded in this competition, their tobacco and cigarettes will henceforth be on sale in Paris as freely as in New York, but no other make, except the French, will be found there.

THE BAILEY MEDAL.—A medal has been endowed by the friends of the late Admiral Theodoros Bailey to commemorate his memory and services, especially in

leading up the van of Admiral Farragut's fleet at New Orleans, in the *Cayuga*, three guns, and taking the surrender of New Orleans. This medal, which has been beautifully executed by Tiffany and Co., has been conferred for the year by Captain S. P. Luce, commanding the U. S. training-ship *Minnesota*, upon T. M. Johnson, as the most meritorious apprentice completing his term.

"THE COPYGRAM," advertised in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is published by the Copygram Co., 104 Duane street, not by the Copygraph Co., as it was incorrectly printed. It is an invention indispensable to every office requiring to repeat copies of any writing. By simply pressing the writing down in prepared ink upon a soft tablet a transfer is made from which numerous impressions are taken.

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NICKLES—PARKER.—Nov. 13, at Richmond, by the Rev. W. H. Stedd, Lieut. JOHN A. H. NICKLES, U. S. N., to Miss NEILE A. PARKER, of Richmond. No cards.

#### BIRTH.

MARTIN.—At Fort McKavett, Texas, November 4, 1879, to the wife of Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Infantry, a son.

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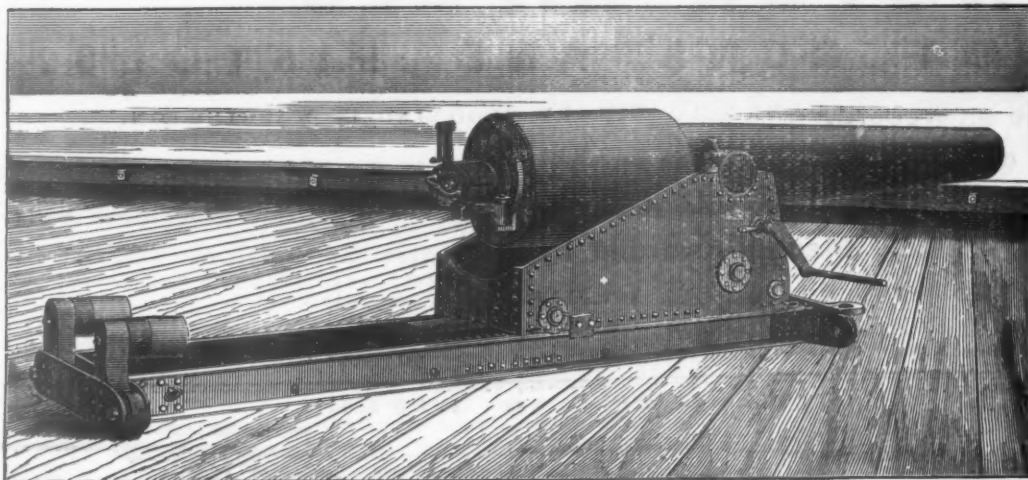
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Total surplus, do. do. do. do. 1,971,399.05  
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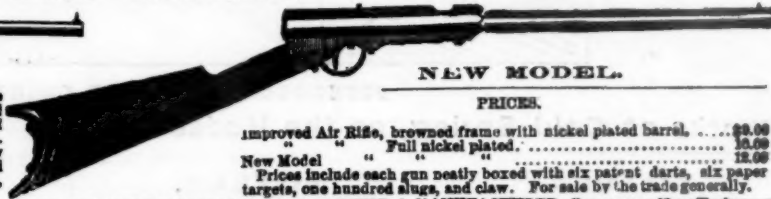
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